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## ULSTER AGAINST ANY REVISION OF ITS BOUNDARIES

Some Anxiety Felt Lest Offer Be  
Made to Sinn Fein to Take  
Away Fermanagh and Tyrone  
or Increase the Sinn Fein Vote

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday) — Ulster is relying on the repeated assurances from the British Cabinet that its rights will not be flinched from it, and that there will be no attempt to coerce it into the acceptance of any scheme for whittling them away. So far neither Sir James Craig nor his Cabinet have received any invitation from Mr. Lloyd George to take part in the deliberations of the Irish conference now going on in London, though Sir James had a long interview with the British Premier on Saturday.

A full Cabinet meeting was held on Friday at which Sir James presided before he left for London. He stated that his present visit had been planned some three months ago.

The Ulster Cabinet prefers to believe that Mr. Lloyd George is playing straight with them, at any rate until events prove the contrary. But the Northern legislators cannot altogether ignore the inspired paragraphs published regarding the conference. That Sinn Fein would prefer a breakdown, if there is to be a breakdown, to come on the question of "partition" rather than of allegiance to the Crown, is of course well known. "No partition" would be more popular as a rallying cry, not merely in Ireland but, what is equally important in America, where the money comes from, than "allegiance to the King."

### Sinn Fein's Strongest Card

The Sinn Fein delegates will strain every nerve to push the question of the Ulster boundaries to the front. It is their strongest card. The six-county area allotted to the Northern Parliament is an arbitrarily chosen area designed simply to give to that body the largest territory which the Unionist Party might hope to control in perpetuity. It is not a historical unit and it contains large tracts of country in which the Unionists are in a distinct minority.

Two of the counties—Fermanagh and Tyrone—if given the right to choose would elect to throw in their lot with Southern Ireland. Without those two counties "Northern Ireland" would be reduced to rather insignificant proportions.

On the other hand, if any regard were to be paid to historical associations, and the ancient Province of Ulster were decided upon as the Northern unit, the inclusion of the counties of Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal, in each of which there is a big Sinn Fein majority, would make the reign of the Unionists precarious in the extreme.

In pressing, therefore, for a revision of the boundaries of Northern Ireland, either by taking away Fermanagh and Tyrone or by adding Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal, Sinn Fein at once appears as the apostle of sweet reasonableness and the upholder of ancient associations, while it delivers a shrewd blow at its Unionist opponents.

### A Possible Temptation

It is along these lines that the Ulster Cabinet fears it may be attacked. As one of its members said recently in conversation with the Christian Science Monitor's representative: "The temptation to secure a settlement by the betrayal of Ulster may prove too much for Mr. Lloyd George. We have had no evidence of any such intention on his part yet, and we don't wish to meet trouble half way, but we cannot rule out the possibility."

"There is the recent statement of The Daily Chronicle," he continued, "to the effect that if Ulster proves 'unreasonable' and thus prevents a settlement, Mr. Lloyd George would not be a party to a war on Sinn Fein Ireland. That may be mere kitting inspired from Sinn Fein quarters. But on the other hand it may not—The Daily Chronicle is supposed to be one of the English Premier's trusted organs."

"In any case," he continued, "Ulster will strain every nerve to maintain its present position. It is, as it has been for hundreds of years, a loyalist outpost in a country which has always been rebel at heart, but it has always been sincerely desirous to live at peace with its neighbors. It is willing to cooperate with them in any act which makes for the benefit of the country as a whole. The Home Rule Act confers enormous powers which the South might exercise if it chose."

### Council's Possibilities

"There are vast possibilities of usefulness in the Council of Ireland, which might be made a living bond between the two parts of the country if the South would only do its part to bring it into existence. By its means unity in all essentials might be secured, and we in Ulster have again and again asserted our wish to cooperate in this. Our own members of the Council have been elected and are ready at any time to meet their colleagues from the South."

"Sir James Craig has announced his willingness to meet Mr. Lloyd George

and the Sinn Fein leaders in London, whenever it is desired to confer on the means of bringing peace and contentment to the country, but neither peace nor contentment will be secured by handing over the destinies of the loyalists to men who have always been rebels against the Crown and Empire, and never more so than at the present moment.

"An unequivocal declaration of loyalty," he said in conclusion, "should be demanded of Sinn Fein, and until that is obtained there should be no talk of concessions and accommodation at the expense of Ulster."

## Premiers Confer

Sir James Craig Has Long Interview with British Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday) — Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, who arrived here yesterday, had two conferences with the Premier at Downing Street before the day was over. The first was from 12:30 till 1:40 p. m., and the second from 4 o'clock until 7 p. m. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Sir L. Worthington Evans joined in the second meeting. While little has transpired of what took place, Sir James is understood to have taken the position outlined in our Belfast cable today. The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Ulster Premier adheres to the views presented there.

After the first conference he sent a message to his supporters in Belfast stating that nothing would be done behind their backs, and added that when Ulster's interests were reached by the conference he had arranged that all Ulster's representatives would be asked to attend.

When shown this message, Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Propaganda for Dall Eireann, said: "Presumably, Sir James Craig means that as the British Government is responsible for the situation created by the partition act, it will consult with him and his colleagues as to satisfactory means to rectify the blunder. The conference is, of course, confined to the accredited representatives of the British and Irish nations."

During the week-end Michael Collins and Gavan Duffy visited Dublin. Mr. Collins consulted the Sinn Fein heads of departments.

## ALLIES APPROVE ALBANIAN FRONTIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Sunday) — The Council of Ambassadors has approved the report settling the frontiers of Albania, and it will be signed in a day or two. Albania as definitely constituted lies within the boundaries fixed in 1913, except for several rectifications.

First—The locality of Lim will be entirely within the Albanian borders. Second—The road, from Divra to Struga, will be entirely in Jugoslav territory. Third—Jugo-Slavia gains slightly in order to bring the environs of Pristina within the kingdom. Fourth—Northeast of Scutari there is a small modification to guarantee the approach to Podgoritz.

## FORMER EMPEROR ON BRITISH CRUISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday) — Former Emperor Charles and former Empress Zita left Orsova by special train for Galatz, where they arrived without touching Bucharest. They were immediately placed on board the British cruiser H. M. S. Cardiff under a guard of English detectives.

The British cruiser was accompanied by four Rumanian torpedo boats.

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## NEED OF EXPORT MARKETS SHOWN

War-Time Trade of United States Being Rapidly Lost, It Is Shown—Changing Conditions Call for Remedies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In the transition of the United States from an agricultural to a manufacturing nation, the lines of un-settlement and readjustment are similar to those in the experience of other countries which have undergone similar transformation, an expert for the United States Shipping Board, who has been making an examination of production and imports and exports covering a number of years, has pointed out.

The commercial future of the United States depends upon development of a permanent export market, declared R. T. Merrill of the Shipping Board, the war-time foreign trade of the United States, having been artificial, is being lost rapidly.

The position of the United States with regard to the essential raw materials such as coal, petroleum, cotton, iron, copper, wood and sulphur, was fully gone into; the marvelous variety of the natural resources which, with few exceptions, would permit the country to be almost self-sustaining, was analyzed; and the development of the United States was traced from its early days as a sparsely settled and undeveloped country, importing practically all its manufactured articles, and exporting only the more easily-obtained raw materials, through a rapid transition into a manufacturing country of the first importance.

### Gradual Change Needed

Foodstuffs were shown by Mr. Merrill to have comprised the greatest proportion of the total exports more than 40 years ago at a time when the central west was being developed by the railroads and land was still relatively cheap. That the United States had from that time steadily receded from its position as a food-exporting nation, in order to feed its own population, because that population had turned more and more to manufacturing, was emphasized.

Even before the war, the greater part in bulk of the American cargoes was out-bound, Mr. Merrill said, and since the war this condition has been aggravated. With the exception of the traffic of the Great Lakes and the importation of bulk oil from Mexico, but one district furnishes full cargoes in both directions, the West Indies. If the United States achieved its natural destiny as the coal merchant to South and Central America, it would be desirable that its ships adopt a triangular route, in order to lessen the unproductive voyage home in ballast.

### Surplus Bound to Grow

The point was stressed that on account of greatly increased capacity for production as a result of the war, it would be necessary for the United States to market abroad those manufactured articles which the domestic market was incapable of absorbing. As the European nations would be obliged, in order to improve exchange, to produce and market to capacity, there would ensue a keen struggle for the world markets, South America, China, Africa and India, for manufactured articles.

Further, as the foreign nations, especially those that are essentially manufacturing countries, owe the United States huge sums of money for war loans, they will endeavor to pay those loans by their products, and to avoid swamping the domestic market, the United States will have to find foreign consumers, not only for its own surplus, but for foreign imports as well, the conclusion being that the

United States would be forced into setting up elaborate machinery for re-export, including large "free zones." Mr. Merrill concluded with the recommendation that manufacturers turn to the foreign fields, and that the government takes steps to support the manufacturers' hands in such an attempt, adding that the United States Shipping Board has done and is doing all that by law it can, namely, insuring adequate service, reasonable rates, and freedom from unfair discrimination.

## PARLIAMENT HAS A HISTORIC WEEK

Mr. Lloyd George's Irish Speech Arouses Speculation as to Possibilities of His Resigning and the Political Consequences

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday) — A week of exceptional human drama has created one of the most interesting political situations in British history. Irish peace and the fate of Mr. Lloyd George's Government are the stakes. When the government was attacked by the Tory die-hards on Monday for negotiating with Sinn Fein the House of Commons was packed.

Mr. Lloyd George handled the attacking party gently. His speech was most adroit. It left his audience wondering whether he sensed a crisis in the Unionist Party or Ulster's possible block to the peace agreement he had in mind. He said he might have to make the grim announcement that a settlement was impossible without danger of dishonor. The crucial passages he had committed to writing, and he read them amid impressive silence.

### Men of Honor

All the fulminations of the critics over breaches of the truce and character of the Sinn Fein delegates were silenced by Austen Chamberlain, who in winding up said boldly that the principal delegates had acted as men of honor. "Michael Collins, a man of honor!" exclaimed Col. Page Croft. "I know," rejoined Mr. Chamberlain, "I have been with them. Who is to challenge me, who has not sat there with them? I say they have admitted their obligations to keep the terms of the truce, and I believe they are doing their best to carry them out. I do beg the House not lightly to reject the whole chance of peace by being impatient over a minor wrong."

Next day an Irish conference committee meeting took Mr. Collins and Arthur Griffith to Downing Street. Mrs. Lloyd George the same afternoon held an at home to the Coalition Liberal members and their wives, who gave the Premier musical honors. He was vigorous and full of fun. "Are you going to Washington on Saturday?" one asked him. "Not this Saturday," he replied.

### Heckling the Government

Meanwhile party men in the lobby discussed what might happen if Mr. Lloyd George resigned. A dissolution is the general verdict. But another possibility is more startling. The Tories have a majority in the House of Commons of 120 over other parties. If the Sovereign sent for Lord Curzon or Mr. Chamberlain, Britain might have a Tory Government right away, and it might carry on for years before going to the country. Politically the country is undoubtedly Tory at present, but the majority of the Tory Party stands for the negotiations with Ireland. No cabinet crisis has burst yet, for the Cabinet is united on Ireland.

The die-hards, however, are hanging together and on Thursday kept another opportunity of a venomous attack on the government. This time the charge was that Sir Basil Thomson, who has resigned from the headship of the special political branch at Scotland Yard, has been sacrificed to the Labor clamor which has certainly been sustained against him. Sir Basil controlled the secret service against the Communists. Labor has for long been accusing him of having an army of agents provocateurs.

Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, blew the case sky-high by showing that Sir Basil would not work smoothly with General Horwood, Commissioner of Police. But the matter is not ended. The attack on the government is led by Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who has himself specialized in anti-Communist propaganda. He will return to the charge next week.

### Washington Conference

One point the revolvers did score. Mr. Shortt announced that Sir Joseph Byrne, once Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, whom he had invited to accept the position vacated by Sir Basil had decided, on account of the outcry in the House earlier in the day, not to accept it. The members of the House on Friday unanimously endorsed the Labor Party motion backing the Washington Conference. The impression that this Conference is superseding the League of Nations hung over the debate, but this notion was repudiated by J. R. Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil, the latter saying Washington was a great assistance and bulwark to the efforts of the League in the same cause.

## BRITISH DELEGATES COURTEOUS TO LAW

Official Ban Placed on Liquor at Public Functions in Connection With the Conference—Action Is Purely Voluntary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

On behalf of the British delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, it is stated by the British Embassy that the delegation will observe strictly the domestic prohibition laws of the United States at all official dinners or other entertainments of an official character that it may give while in the national capital.

It is indicated that this decision was reached before the delegation sailed for the United States. The announcement of intent of the British representatives will come, it is said here, as a considerable surprise to other powers who have clearly intended not to pursue the same course.

What effect the example to be set by the British delegation will have on the other delegations remains to be seen, but the fact that Great Britain based the decision on "considerations of good taste" in observing the laws of the land where the Conference is held, may awaken some response from those who took advantage of the "diplomatic permit" to come to the Conference stocked with liquor of all kinds. The British Embassy has not yet opened its program of official entertainments, but even if it does the functions will be dry. There is no apprehension that their dryness will have a detrimental effect on their popularity.

### Rule Liberally Construed

In making announcement of their policy, the British spokesman placed distinct emphasis on the word "official." The prohibition rule does not apply to small private entertainments which the delegates and members of the official staff may give. It does mean, however, that for all entertaining by the chief delegates or subordinates in their official capacity no liquor bills will be charged to the British Government.

This decision is understood to have emanated from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, and to have been based on several considerations. First, the Premier viewed it as a matter of "good taste" to act in accordance with the laws of the country where the Conference is held. Secondly, the question of public expenses and the existence of an active prohibition movement in Great Britain and in the dominions entered into the decision.

Taxes in Great Britain are very high. The presentation to Parliament of large champagne bills, it is obvious, would give to the opposition party a splendid opportunity for criticism, particularly by drawing a comparison with the "non-alcoholic" variety of the American official entertainment. The prohibition sentiment in Great Britain is by no means so strong as in the United States, but a very large number of British men and women are enlisted in the prohibition cause, it is stated in connection with the announcement. The greater portion of Canada is dry, and the movement is spreading rapidly in the other English-speaking dominions.

### Abuse of Courtesy

As contrasted with this British policy, a story is told of a representative of one of the other large foreign embassies who called at the State Department last week. This man, acting in accordance with the rule which requires the head of each legation to sign all requests for liquor permits, presented an approved list of liquor which his Embassy desired to import. The American attaché, to whom this particular request was presented, in a vein of pleasantness, asked, "Is this all you want?"

"Yes, said the foreign representative. "Evidently you are not going to do much entertaining during the Conference," said the American, still trying to be facetious. The foreign representative left his list and went away, but a short time later came a request that the list be returned to the Embassy for revision. When it came back to the department a second time, the quantity of liquors asked to be imported had been tripled. This is an instance of the way the "diplomatic permit" is often used.

### Precedents Lacking

The social etiquette to be pursued in a dry capital is something which has so far not been prescribed in the official blue books. The foreign representatives, under the rule of extraterritoriality, are clearly entitled to the right to import liquor. Under the same rule they may serve liquor, either in their official residences or in any other place where they are hosts. Up to the present time each embassy has made its own rules, and generally these rules have been so permissive that the serving of liquor, or not, as the particular official concerned might desire. And usually the foreign dinners and receptions have been wet.

The British Embassy in Washington is considered as a leader in setting precedents in social procedure for the diplomatic corps. It remains to be seen whether the other embassies and delegations will follow the British lead in this instance.

## ELEMENTS THAT ARE AIMING AT FINANCIAL CONTROL IN CHINA COMPLICATE FAR EAST SOLUTION

Campaign Launched for International Intervention at Eve of Conference, Takes Advantage of Charge Made by Morgan Group of Default in Loan Payments—Department of State May Intervene in Situation

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The policy of the British Government in regard to the Conference is to seek peace and insure it, and I join with the House in its prayers for the success of the Conference, and the innermost hope that it may bring relief to the overburdened nations of the world."—J. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons.

"I hope the Conference will lead to fruitful results which will make the world in general greatly indebted to America's initiative."—H. A. van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Holland.

"We must go into this thing with the utmost frankness and friendliness."—Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College.

"We are proudly conscious and grateful that in summoning this Conference, and in taking the initiative in it, our sister nation, the United States, was moved by no mean or selfish motive but was actuated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of things in connection with world armaments."—Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal Member of Parliament for Peebles and South Midlothian.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

One of the outstanding developments in connection with the convening of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems is the launching of a campaign to encourage the proposal, sponsored in some quarters, for a greater degree of international financial control of China.

The campaign is intimately connected with the recent charge made by American financial interests that China has defaulted in the payment of her obligations. Coming at this time the allegations made by Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of Morgan & Co. and by the Continental Trust Company of Chicago were bound to be used by the element that is clamoring for greater international control.

It is probable that the Department of State may be compelled to take a hand in the controversy between the Wall Street group and the Chinese Government. Mr. Lamont, as explained in previous dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, has made the acknowledgment by China of the confiscated German bonds the condition of lending financial aid to that country through the consortium.

### Important Questions Involved

The action of the Wall Street group has raised the crucial question of the extent to which the consortium can be used by a single interest in one country to bolster its own private claims, and at the same time the extent to which the banking groups of the consortium are amenable to the governments, which brought the instrument into being as the means of putting out of business the board of private bankers and money lenders that formerly did business with the Chinese Government.

In connection with Mr. Lamont's claim that the Chinese Government is obligated to pay principal and interest on the confiscated German bonds of the Hu-Kuang railroad loan certain facts in addition to those previously set forth have been disclosed. It is stated that the bonds, the acknowledged amount of which Morgan & Co. insist on, amount to only \$700,000, a mere trifle, in an endeavor to collect which Mr. Lamont has halted the machinery of the financial aid established by the powers to aid China.

The \$700,000 bonds which found their way into the hands of Morgan & Co. are a group collection, for which the firm is the agency. That some of these were secured by American interests after China declared war on Germany and confiscated her share of the railroad bonds is stated to be a fact. At the time of the confiscation the Chinese Government adopted a ruling specifying time limits within which she would be responsible for German bonds which had fallen into the hands of nationals of other countries.

### China's Legal Right

The Chinese refusal to acknowledge her obligation to pay the bonds now held by Morgan & Co. is based in this edict and on the fact that, like all other countries, China has a legal right and did exercise the legal right to confiscate enemy property within her borders. The situation is therefore comparable to that which would have been presented if Great Britain had secured claims to German property in the United States after the United States had declared war on Germany and the alien property custodian was taking over this German property. For there is no doubt that part, at least, of the present German bond holdings for the redemption of which Mr. Lamont is fighting and holding up the consortium was secured after China declared war on Germany.

Another important fact in regard to the controversy has come to light. Some of Mr. Lamont's colleagues in the international consortium did not agree with his contention in regard

to the private debt of Morgan & Co. and making the payment of this debt a cause for holding back action by the consortium. It is stated that Sir Charles Stewart Addis, president of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the agency for the British group in the consortium, bitterly fought Mr. Lamont's contention and refused to subscribe to the view that the activities of the international body should be halted until the private claims of Morgan & Co. were acknowledged by China.

### Difference Is Far-Reaching

With regard to the charge of default made by the Continental Trust Company, it is a fact that China was to pay back \$5,500,000 out of an advance of \$16,000,000 that was to be made by the consortium, but Morgan & Co. held up this loan as is shown above and this holding up caused the default to the Continental Trust Company. China admits this obligation in full and will pay it at the earliest possible moment.

The Department of State regards the issue as a technical one, that is, the question of legal right implied in the claim of the Wall Street interests. It is believed, however, that the claim involves much more than this. It involves the question as to whether or not the basic idea of the consortium is violated by making its action contingent on private claims which preceded the formal launching of the international financing body.

The central purpose of the consortium was to make private loans by individual bankers of different nations impossible in the future, for the protection of China, to assure the best utilization of the loans and to promote cooperation on equal terms by the banking groups of the different powers in China. These considerations and the fact that other members of the consortium, notably the British head of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, take issue with the position taken by the head of the American group makes the controversy something much more serious than a mere technical difference between Morgan & Co. and the Chinese Government.

The advocates of greater control usually mean greater financial control. The charges of default made by Mr. Lamont and others are being used to bolster the idea; the very fact that the American group of bankers have already found private reasons for halting the machinery of the most powerful international banking agency hitherto launched in China may well raise doubts as to whether China can place entire confidence in the international bankers to show her the way to financial stability and a sound fiscal system.

## No Alliances

Colonel Harvey's Speech at Liverpool Much Criticized in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Sunday) — A storm of discussion has been unleashed in France by the recent speech at Liverpool of Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, warning European countries that any American alliance with them is an absolute impossibility. The discourse appears to be exceedingly badly taken in influential circles.

It was the "Temps" which commenced the outcry against Colonel Harvey, but other journals continue their criticisms in the same tone. Seldom have such pointed remarks been made about an ambassador as are now made about the bluntly outspoken, bluntly outspoken Colonel Harvey. Although the speech in question was made in England, France considers it as applying rather to herself.

Aristide Briand has not gone to Washington with the idea of asking for an alliance, it is declared, and France has never asked for such a union as Colonel Harvey significantly and loudly refuses on the eve of the Conference. Is Colonel Harvey speaking personally or on behalf of the American President? That is the question which France asks. It is recalled that President Wilson spontaneously promised an American alliance. It was offered in exchange for the abandonment by France of a prolonged occupation of the Rhine.

### The Cause of Disillusionment

The disappointment experienced after the collapse of the tripartite military pact is precisely the cause of much of the French disillusionment, and it is contended that in some sense France was cheated out of her security.

Does Colonel Harvey mean to charge President Wilson with imposture in making his promise, asks the "Intransigent." The problem of disarmament for France is infinitely associated with this question. The French people demand nothing better than to disarm and lighten their military charges. But with what guarantees? We cannot lose every time. "No American alliance?" Then let us return to the geographical se-



curties that were proposed at the Peace Conference by the greatest soldier of modern times, a man whom America admires at this moment, Marshal Foch. If at Washington guarantees in the Rhineland are not discussed, we hope that at least the French representatives will affirm the principle in categorical language in order to reserve our rights.

In view of such comment, it is interesting to refer back to the article in the "Temps" condemning Colonel Harvey. The "Temps" thinks Colonel Harvey's declarations all the more important because made by the American delegate to the Supreme Council at the moment when Mr. Briand and A. J. Balfour are on their way to Washington. He has had direct orders from his government to warn Europe, or is he acting with a personal desire to influence American policy?

#### An Uproar Caused

France does not ask the United States to make political and military engagements. But the tripartite pact was an essential part of the peace settlement. Colonel Harvey is not repudiating the French demand but the convention proposed and signed by President Wilson. France is not thinking of putting that convention again on the carpet. She goes to talk with America about the Far East, not about her own preoccupations.

According to the "Temps," however, there is no immediate military problem but a financial problem, and it refers again to the coming bankruptcy of Germany. It advises Colonel Harvey not to contest the chivalrous motives of America in entering the war and not to turn back completely on Europe. The European crisis inevitably has consequences in America. Generally this intervention of Colonel Harvey has caused an uproar, and the Ambassador has brought severe attacks upon himself.

#### Germany Interested

#### Reparations Problems, It Is Hoped, May Be Incidentally Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—Public interest here in the Washington Conference grows daily, in spite of the efforts to discredit it of a few reactionary newspapers that are incensed because Germany has not been invited to participate. The "Tägliche Rundschau," a description of the Conference as a solemn farce has provoked protests from the more moderate organs. The financial organs especially hope that the reparations problem may be incidentally discussed at the Conference with advantage to Germany.

"Today's Stock Exchange Courier" comments ironically on what it regards as the efforts of Marshal Foch to win the sympathy of American public opinion for the views which French delegates will advance at the Conference. Other newspapers today profess to believe that France is already disappointed at the clear evidence which exists that America will not entertain the idea of entering into a European alliance. "France is greatly chagrined, and does not entertain much hope from the Washington Conference," remarks one Berlin newspaper.

#### Quick Decisions

#### Italian Delegate Considers a Short Conference Is Desirable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday).—"I am going to the Washington Conference with every confidence in its success, not only because such confidence is warranted by the good will of every party, but also because disarmament and the reestablishment of the sentiment of peace throughout the world is one of our greatest necessities for common salvation." This was the statement of Dr. Francesco Giannini, head of the Italian economic mission here, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative. Dr. Giannini said today on S. S. Aquitania as one of the Italian delegates to the Washington Conference.

There is nothing in the subject matter to be brought up before the international delegates at the Conference which Dr. Giannini considers should be found impossible or even difficult to deal with, especially when one considers that even the failure of the Conference would be a world calamity.

#### World Tired of Armament

Furthermore, he says that it should be the determination of all the delegates that self-interest shall, as far as possible, be put on one side and only a broad, constructive view leading up to the settlement of international problems be maintained. This would be an additional guarantee for success.

Dealing with the matter of limitation of armament, he said that he will go to the Conference as one ready and willing to lend all the assistance in his power, but with the knowledge that in so far as Italy is concerned she has already put these proposals entirely into practice.

For the world to go on building warships and piling up armament, he considers also an economic and financial impossibility. Moreover, the whole world is tired of armament and certainly the time for a frank and free exchange of ideas on this subject has come, and with the Conference at Washington also the opportunity.

As regards the Pacific question, Dr. Giannini does not think it an urgent one, but it would become both urgent and tragic should the Conference be unable to find a line of settlement. This is a further factor which makes for the certainty of the success of the Conference.

In reply to the question as to how long he considered it would be necessary for the delegates to remain in Washington in order to make the Conference a success, he replied to the effect that, providing the business in

hand were attacked with determination, 15 or at most 20 days should be ample. The quicker decisions are arrived at the better for all concerned.

#### Old Theory Exploded

"In fact I feel sure," he continued, "that the success of this international meeting depends to a great extent upon the promptness and celerity with which each individual subject is handled and settled. We know what we are going to, and why we are going. Our aims are similar and there is no reason on earth, notwithstanding the importance of the occasion, why it should be looked upon as subject matter for long and profound discussion. 'We all want peace, and we all want the minimum of expenditure. There are conditions to establish preliminary to disarmament,' he said, 'but also those are not difficult to find. The old Latin phrase, 'Qui desiderat pacem, praeparat bellum,' namely that it is necessary to arm to the teeth as a protection against war, has already proved to be absolutely wrong. We are going to reverse that view and prove that the old Latin phrase is definitely wrong.'

#### Like a European Capital

#### Washington Transformed by Arrival of Delegates and Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Washington is being transformed from a strictly national capital to a cosmopolitan city comparable to European capitals by the coming of diplomats and financiers, statesmen, journalists and other persons interested in international affairs from all parts of the world to attend the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Periodically, Washington is stirred by ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of a President or the holding of some convention, but the character of the public interest and the official activities at this time is entirely different from that manifested at the accustomed celebrations of a purely national character. Both in the parties of visiting officials and among the foreign journalists there are exchanged reminiscences of Paris peace conference days and meetings between those who have not seen each other since the ending of that conference. Naturally there is considerable speculation as to what extent the progress of this party will follow the lines of the one that undertook to bring about permanent peace for the world, the shortcomings of which this meeting now will attempt to rectify.

#### Department Activity

The greater number of the delegates and attendant visitors to the Conference has now arrived. Others will be coming during the week. The Department of State has never been so busy. Secretary Hughes is indefatigable in attending meetings of the American delegation, in meeting arriving delegates and in conferring with other American officials. Thus far, he is the American delegation, so far as the public knows.

There has been much talk of an American program. The Secretary of State has deprecated speculation as to its nature and has indicated that the Department of State, with its technical staff and assistants, the Department of the Navy and others are putting the collected information in shape for the practical use of the Conference. While progress has been admitted and while there is little doubt that the American program is quite definitely shaped, it is also true that changes and additions can and will be made at the last moment if developments should warrant it.

#### Embassies and Legations

Every embassy and legation in the city is a hive of activity, and a bureau of information. From them radiate lines of constant communication with the representatives of their respective countries lodged in leading hotels and in private residences taken over for the term of the conference. Orientals predominate. There are already more than a hundred each of Japanese and Chinese, with others coming. The Japanese have taken a large renovated private house, once the residence of James G. Blaine, at a rental of \$30,000 for 10 months. Here are their main offices in which a large corps of secretaries and clerks are at work. The Japanese main delegates are at the Shoreham Hotel. A series of dinners and other social functions were under way but have been interrupted by the assassination of Premier Hara. The Chinese have a bureau of information on the ground floor of the Cairo apartments, in which many of their men are lodged. Mr. Wellington Koo and the other principal delegates have a private house in the Sheridan Circle district.

One of the Chinese secretaries, who speaks very good English, although this is his first visit to the United States, said on Saturday that the talk about the demoralization of China had been greatly exaggerated. The Southern Republic, so-called, controls only one province. The Chinese people are not interested in Canton or Peking as such, but they have been strengthening the governments of their provinces and if the other countries will keep hands off they will clean up within two years. While the Chinese have been less active than the Japanese in entertaining Americans since their arrival, they have an attitude of peculiar friendliness toward and confidence in the American people.

Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Robert Borden and the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri, representing Great Britain, Canada and India, respectively, arrived on Saturday and were met by State and Navy officials and by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, and escorted by a detail of cavalry to the Lafayette Hotel, where the British delegates are to have their headquarters.

Representing The Netherlands, H. A. Van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs; F. Beelaerts Van Blokland,

chief of the political division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. E. Moreasco, Secretary-General for the Ministry for the Colonies and Vice-President of the Council of The Netherlands East Indies, arrived yesterday afternoon and are at the Powhatan Hotel.

Meanwhile the non-official bodies interested in promoting the success of the Conference are getting under way. Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey and member of the Cabinet of President Roosevelt as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, has accepted the office of permanent chairman of the general committee on limitation of armament and will arrive in Washington this morning to assume the position and begin active work in that capacity. It was announced yesterday afternoon by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, upon whose invitation the general committee for limitation of armament was assembled and organized.

#### Progress Is Expected

#### Prof. W. B. Munro of Harvard Has Hopes in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island—Prof. William B. Munro of the department of government, Harvard University, in an address to the Plantations Club, said he would not venture to predict what the result of the Conference on Limitation of Armament would bring, but declared it as his belief that the conference are men of such high standing that it cannot fail to make progress toward the ideal for which the world has been striving more than 2000 years.

Professor Munro's subject was, "Is Disarmament Possible?" "Every country with a coast line or overseas territory, or foreign trade," he said, "must have an army and a navy. Hence the question of armament is not one of abolition, but of limitation."

"The war has largely disarmed the world on land, but the navies of the great powers are larger than they were in 1914. Three of the great naval powers are even now considering programs of naval expansion. Such programs are extravagant. 'In the United States now federal taxes equal 10 per cent of the national production, and of that 10 per cent four-fifths goes to pay for past or future wars. Every new battleship costs more than the value of any of our largest universities. It is not only extravagant, it is futile, since every war is different from every other war and what was useful in the latest war will be useless in the next. 'Limitation of naval armament, too, the difficult problem which the Conference has before it to find a basis of limitation upon which the nations will agree."

"The question of the Pacific and the Far East is of immediate interest to America and Japan. It is not only the old question of whether Japan shall be allowed to dominate and exploit China, or whether she shall be held to her agreement of the 'open door.' 'That is a question of immense commercial interest to the United States and it depends largely on us whether the Conference shall preserve the integrity of China."

#### Debt Cancellation Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—In the opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, formerly attached to the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office, who addressed the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday, these policies are essential to peaceful settlement of world affairs today.

Waiving the British of pensions and claims due under the Versailles Treaty clauses; British guarantee of the eastern frontier of France; revision of debts due to Britain by other nations; calling for an international fiscal conference in preparation for the time when the fiscal clauses of the treaty expire; supervision by the League of Nations of any disarmament proposals adopted at Washington.

Samuel Untermyer opposed cancellation of the debt owed the United States by Europe. As a means of refunding that debt he proposed that the United States should exchange the debt owed by countries to whom Germany is indebted on account of reparations, for an equal amount of the German war debt owing to these countries. German bonds payable in easy installments extending over 100 years to be taken in satisfaction and discharge of this arrangement.

#### French Comments on Mr. Hara

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—In the French comments on the assassination of Takashi Hara, the Japanese Premier, it is generally regretted as an inauspicious opening of the Conference. Mr. Hara is represented as a liberal and a moderate, who succeeded the militarists and was believed to have most conciliatory intentions. It is hoped, however, that this deed is not an act of Japanese militarists.

## LIBERAL POLICY IN CANADA OUTLINED

### Question of Responsible Government, Says Mr. Mackenzie King, Is the Real Issue—Tariff for Revenue Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party in the Dominion of Canada, speaking here on Saturday night launched into a vigorous attack on the Melgheon Cabinet for their extravagance. He said Arthur Melgheon, the Prime Minister, was the "tool of the big interests and an autocrat," and said that he was unable, even if he so desired, to represent the people of Canada.

The Prime Minister, he said, carried on the business of the State in a high-handed manner, which had become second nature to him. This he could do because in the House of Commons he was supported by a docile band of followers, who bowed to his will in the hope of obtaining judgeships, senatorships and other fruits of office in reward for their unquestioning support. Mr. Melgheon, he said, had forgotten that the ultimate source of all authority lay with the people themselves.

#### Protection Not the Only Issue

The time had now come for the electors to arise and reassert their rights. This question of responsible government was the real question at stake in the present election and Mr. King denied the Prime Minister's claim that the question of protection was the only issue. Mr. Mackenzie King said, however, he was willing to concede that the customs wall was one of the problems which must receive very serious consideration in view of its very intimate bearing upon the cost of living.

After prefacing his remarks with a frank statement that the Liberal Party did not stand for free trade, Mr. King proceeded to point out that tariffs might be framed either primarily in the interests of protection or else of revenue. If they were built with the first end directly in view, they inevitably would foster combines, mergers and trusts. If they were inspired chiefly by the desire to raise revenues, then they could be devised in such a manner as to rest most lightly on the necessities of life and to bear as little as possible upon the already overburdened masses of the people.

#### Tariff Must Remain

Faced with the problem of raising an annual revenue of \$560,000,000, the country could not consider sweeping away its tariff altogether and attempting to raise this huge sum by direct taxation alone. But at the same time, it must be recalled that a customs wall could be raised so high that nothing could come in over the top and accordingly no revenue would accrue to the public treasury no matter how much this situation might rebound to the immediate profit of the industries thus afforded a practical monopoly, so far as foreign competition was concerned.

On the other hand, the tariff wall could be made at a reasonable height which would afford just protection to the industries within the country, and at the same time allow of a normal interchange of goods.

Mr. King, however, was careful to emphasize the fact that, although the Liberal policy was one of tariff revision, no legitimate industry earning legitimate profits need have the slightest fear of its future under a Liberal tariff.

#### Protection of Basic Industries

If returned to power, it would be the aim of himself and his followers to revise the tariff in such a manner as to increase production in the four basic industries of agriculture, mining, fishing and forestry. As against this, he noted the fact that while Mr. Melgheon was declaring that changes were necessary in the tariff, he did not dare to come out and declare in which direction he would make his revision. If he were to increase the protection, he would be turned upon by the great masses of the people who would suffer from such an action; if he reduced it, he would lose the indispensable support of the big interests who were behind him in his political campaigning.

Mr. King made it clear that he felt that Canada should do its part in providing for defense on sea as well as on land, but he protested against Canada being launched upon large expenditures in this direction before its people had an opportunity of pronouncing upon the policy it wished to adopt and before the government itself had even formulated its views on the matter. As a result of the acceptance of these gift ships, the country found itself shouldered with a considerable burden for their maintenance. At the last sessions of Parliament, a vote of \$4,000,000 had been passed to carry them through this year.

He questioned the wisdom of making big commitments for warlike equipment on the eve of the Confer-

ence for the Limitation of Armament and before the nation had finished paying her demobilization debts from the past war. In the year after the war, there had been voted \$350,000,000 for demobilization; in the next year, \$38,000,000, and this year, \$8,000,000.

The Liberal leader regretted that there should be discussion and division between them and the Farmers' Party since their platforms ran side by side and coincided on all the vital and practical points. He admitted that the Farmers went somewhat further than the Liberals in their published creed, but with a Conservative Senate exercising the veto at Ottawa, this fact could be overlooked since during the coming years the great problem would be to put even the most moderate reforms on the statute books in face of the reactionary influences in the Upper House.

Accordingly, he asked why the Farmers and Liberals shouldn't be fighting the battles of progress side by side and against the common foe in order that they might get the progressive legislation for which they were both striving placed up on the statute books.

## BIG DEFICIT IN GERMAN BUDGET

### German Newspaper, However, Protests Against Gloomy Predictions of Bankruptcy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—The press and public opinion here are much disturbed at the gloomy facts revealed by the Finance Minister, Dr. Andrew Hermes, yesterday in the course of his budget statement in the Reichstag. Dr. Hermes' statement that there would be a deficit this year in the budget of 110,000,000,000 marks and probably next year a deficit of 127,000,000,000 marks has aroused consternation and there is today the usual unvarnished talk of possible state of bankruptcy.

It is interesting to note, however, that the chief Socialist organ, "Vorwärts," this morning protests indignantly against such gloomy predictions, and maintains that if Germany were able to convince the extent of the impracticability of certain of the reparations proposals, even the depreciation of the exchange would not lead to bankruptcy. "German industry has never been so active, and we have practically no unemployed, thus forming a striking contrast with conditions in America and Great Britain," adds "Vorwärts."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—The imminence of a declaration of bankruptcy by Germany is a recognized fact in France, though there are various explanations of the financial difficulties into which the debtor country has fallen. Generally, however, it is believed that Germany has deliberately prevented insolvency and that the vanishing value of the mark is the result of this policy.

In view of the impending crisis of January 15, when a fresh installment is due to the Allies, the Reparations Commission has decided to conduct inquiries on the spot. The members leave Paris next Tuesday for Berlin. The departure of the commission emphasizes the gravity of the situation. With English help it is possible that the January difficulties will be overcome, but even in such a case the day of formal bankruptcy will not be long delayed. It is understood that the commission intends to study alternative means of satisfying the Allies, such as participations in German industrial enterprises.

## SOVIET ASBESTOS CONCESSION DOUBTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The report from Moscow that the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation had obtained concessions from the Soviet Government for the operation of asbestos mines in the Ural Mountains was met here by a denial from George Hamlin Childs, a director of the corporation. Mr. Childs said that nobody had been authorized to acquire such a contract, and that it was unlikely that such a contract had been entered into without his being informed of it.

It is understood that the Department of Justice is investigating the matter, especially with reference to the Moscow report that the concessions were arranged by Dr. Armand Hammer. The department desires to know whether the concessions were granted to a corporation of which Dr. Julius Hammer, a Soviet sympathizer now serving a prison sentence in this State, was president.

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

HOLLIS EVES, 8:15 MATS, WED. STREET THEATRE AND SAT, 2:15  
16 PERFORMANCES  
CHARLES FROMMAN Presents  
RUTH CHATTERTON  
in J. M. BARRIE'S  
"MARY ROSE"

COLONIAL MATS. WED. & SAT.  
FOR ONLY A SHORT STAY  
A Mammoth Musical Comedy Triumph  
A. L. ERLANGER'S

TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE  
Back From Its Tremendous New York Success

## JURIES ENFORCING PROHIBITION LAW

### Encouraging Reports Received From Many States, Declares Commissioner Haynes—Jails and Workhouses Being Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports received from different parts of the country warrant the statement of Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, that apathy on the part of the citizens toward prohibition enforcement has been succeeded by an aroused, crystallized sentiment, reflected by strong newspaper support and proffered aid of influential business and professional men. Several states report increased activity and cooperation on the part of state, county and municipal officials, expeditious handling of cases by the courts, several sentences and more responsive juries.

Among the states reporting improved jury conditions are:

Kentucky—Verdicts of guilty are above normal. Maryland—Juries are impartial and in most instances convictions are given where evidence is justified. Missouri—Attitude of federal juries is all that could reasonably be expected. When evidence is reasonably sufficient there are few instances where juries fail to convict.

Nebraska—Attitude of juries is uniformly good and the day is not far distant when convictions in any court, where evidence warrants them, can be counted upon. Illinois—So far as federal courts are concerned, when a case is presented for trial, juries invariably bring in verdicts of guilty.

Mississippi—Attitude of federal and state juries is leaning toward enforcement, with decided victories at Meridian and Aberdeen.

Oklahoma—Attitude of juries is beyond complaint. Oregon—In practically all cases, especially in federal courts where proof justifies it, a successful termination has been the nearly uniform outcome, and heavier fines and jail sentences are being given.

Massachusetts—State courts depend upon the attitude of district attorneys; the state laws are very helpful, as liquor cases cannot be not prosed. Arkansas—Attitude of juries is to enforce all liquor violations and there is no trouble in securing convictions. South Carolina—Juries are especially favorable and offenders are given from three to six months on the chain gang or in jail.

Texas—Juries are in sympathy with the Volstead act as much, or more so, than any state in the Union. Arizona—Juries in federal and state courts are responsive to public sentiment.

Wisconsin—Generally speaking, juries are treating violations in the same spirit as other violations. In some instances former saloon keepers were sitting on juries which returned verdicts of "guilty."

Indicative of the Eighteenth Amendment is being enforced with material result, the following jails

and workhouses have been reported closed:

The Camden county workhouse and a number of county jails in New Jersey are practically empty. In Ohio the Columbus workhouse is closed; two-thirds of the Cincinnati workhouse is closed; the Norwalk jail is closed and the jail population throughout the State of Ohio is greatly reduced; the Birmingham (Alabama) county jail is closed; the Allegheny county jail is almost empty; the Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) county workhouse is closed; the Peoria (Illinois) workhouse is closed; the Schley County (Georgia) jail is closed; the Rockport (Missouri) Keeley cure is closed; the Ipswich (Massachusetts) house of correction is closed; the Lowell, Fitchburg, Newburyport and Fitchburg (Massachusetts) county jails are closed; the Covington (Kentucky) jail is closed; the Douglas County (Minnesota) workhouse is closed; Winnebago county (Wisconsin) workhouse closed.

## COOPERATIVE FUND DECLARED WASTED BY CHIEF TRUSTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Charges that a tremendous waste of funds by Harrison Parker, chief trustee, has been revealed by the investigations of the Cooperative Society of America by the receivers, is made in a new petition filed in the United States District Court here. D. K. Tone, attorney, filed the petition on behalf of 27 holders of "beneficial interests."

Of the \$11,300,000 collected on installments from some 100,000 purchasers of "interests" only \$2,143,000 was ever paid to the society. It is alleged in the petition. The rest of the money was declared to have been retained by the Great Western Securities Corporation, of which Mrs. Edith S. Parker, wife of Harrison Parker, is secretary-treasurer and chief stockholder.

It was alleged that of the funds retained by the securities company, Mr. and Mrs. Parker diverted large amounts to their own use. Mrs. Parker drew a salary of \$26,000 a year, although she did nothing to earn it, it was alleged.

There was left less than \$50,000 in property in the hands of the securities company, it is asserted, of \$7,000,000 said to have been collected by the corporation. The bill names as defendants Mr. Parker, N. A. Hawkenson and John Coe as individuals and as trustees, Edith S. Parker, Gustave Koop, Rochdale Wholesale Company, the Securities Corporation, Edward Miller & Co. and the Central Development Company.

The bill sets forth that the bankruptcy proceedings now pending are effective only against the trustees of the society, whereas the investigations of the Central Trust Company for the receivers has shown that several million dollars are in the hands of Mrs. Parker and the other companies named. The bill, therefore, asks receivers for each of the other interests involved. It asks that the three trustees be removed from control of the society and other persons appointed to conserve the property.

One of the effects of this bill in equity, it is expected, will be to force the testimony of Mrs. Parker, who is made a party to the suit.

## Blankets ALL WOOL

## Homespun Blankets (Old-Fashioned Weave)

On Sale Monday, 125 pairs All Wool White Blankets with borders of rose, blue, pink, yellow and lavender, bound with three-inch cream satin,

#### AT VERY LOW PRICES

Size 60x84.	Per pair	\$11
Size 60x90.	Per pair	\$12.50
Size 72x84.	Per pair	\$12
Size 72x90.	Per pair	\$13.50
Size 80x90.	Per pair	\$15

## Camel's Hair Blankets

(75% Camel's Hair; 25% Wool)

Natural colored Camel's Hair Blankets (no dye), bound with two-inch brown silk binding. Specially adapted for school or college use; warmth without weight. Size 68x84. Each \$7

#### 550 PAIRS OF

## 85% Wool Blankets FOR SINGLE OR TWIN BEDS

All white blankets bound with three-inch colored silk bindings, blue, pink and all white, cut and bound. Single size 62x84. Thoroughly shrunk. Regular \$15 grade. Per pair \$9

## R. H. STEARNS CO BOSTON

## Thanksgiving Cutlery



AT NO time in our business experience have we had such a display of carrying sets and table cutlery for your inspection. Stainless steel blades. Great variety of handles including stag handles in their original shape.

## J. B. HUNTER COMPANY

HARDWARE 60 Summer Street, Boston



## GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the hair-poised snow-  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin ore-  
bed stains;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-  
terings of unimagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

### Wild Life in Northern Norway

Tromsø, a pretty town situated on the shore of a landlocked fjord about 50 miles from the open sea, is one of the most northerly Norwegian towns. It lies approximately 70 degrees north, that is, well beyond the Arctic circle, and thus its wild life is interesting to one knowing the birds and flowers of the highest Scottish hills.

All around Tromsø are birch woods—they are erect and sturdy, and there is not, as in Scotland, a single weeping birch amongst them—and these woods are peopled by colonies of nesting fieldfares. These colonies seem for the most part to consist of 15 to 20 pairs of birds, and the angry chattering that greets any intruder is not unlike the scolding of the missile thrush. The fieldfares seem this year to have nested unusually early, for on June 17 I saw two young broods already sitting on the wing. The majority of the nests now hold fairly large young, but that night I discovered one still containing eggs. They resembled those of the blackbird, though they were not so thickly spotted, and inclined rather to a more sky-blue color. The nest is similar to a blackbird's but seems usually to be a greater height from the ground.

Another bird, found in Britain as a winter visitor only, which nests in the birch woods round Tromsø, is the redwing. Unlike the fieldfare, this bird seems to nest in pairs—not in colonies—and to be in its habits more averse to human propinquity; for the fieldfare appears happiest when nesting, after the manner of the English thrush or blackbird, in the trees surrounding houses or at all events within sight of them.

The thrush and blackbird are quite absent here, and it is at first unlooked for to see fieldfares, and very handsome birds they are.

During one's stay here the weather had been unusually cold and very unsettled, resembling that of an indifferent British April; but one morning for a while the sun shone warmly and it was a pleasure to walk beside the fjord through scented birches. From the hillery and crowberry plants the sun was drawing a delicious perfume. Bright flowers were everywhere springing into bloom—Rubus chamaemorus, Cornus, and many others. Among the sun-splashed undergrowth of the birches willow warblers flitted, and brambles with curious fluttering flight. But what strikes me most forcibly about the Norwegian woods is their silence. Even the willow warbler I only heard once in song, and the performance of the fieldfare is indifferent and not often heard.

But even so far north of the Arctic circle the cuckoo's notes at times are thrown across from these birch woods to the fjord beyond, and the bluetit makes sweet music.

As I wandered by the fjord a raven flew croaking past me, alighting on a small birch with the same confidence as a rook in Britain. From a stretch of shingle a pair of oyster catchers rose with curious cries, and a little further on a pair of ringed plovers. I was pleased to see that even the British redstart is found even so far north, though I had half expected that his place would have been taken by the greenshank.

Bird life in these northerly latitudes is considerably later in nesting than in Britain. Thus only a few of the brambles as yet have eggs. But one nest I found, built on a small birch perhaps 10 feet from the ground on which the mother bird was covering six charmingly colored eggs. They were not unlike those of a chaffinch, and the nest closely resembled that of the last-mentioned bird. The owner of the eggs, on taking flight, uttered a succession of notes somewhat resembling those of the greenfinch, only in a more guttural key.

To one knowing the Hebridean coast, which in many respects resembles that of northern Norway, the most striking want is the absence of the cheery sandpiper from the tide mark, and the curlew, another bird so plentiful in the Inner Hebrides, is also absent here.

It is, too, interesting to compare plant life with that of the Scottish mountains. During a walk up a wild glen I found, at approximately 500 feet above sea level, almost every plant that is in the Scottish highlands grows between 2000 and 4000 feet. Thus at 500 feet and even lower one passes clumps of Silene acaulis—the cushion pink—and Azalea procumbens, both almost in full blossom, and their time of flowering very much the

same as on the Scottish hills. Near them also grew in profusion that pretty saxifrage—stellaris—with two small yellow spots at the base of each petal, and that plant of most beautiful deep red blooms—Saxifraga oppositifolia.

But one plant there was which in the highlands is on the verge of disappearing, and which here in northern Norway seems plentiful, and that is the heath, with magnificent bloom, known as Menziesia. It appears to open its flowers almost as soon as the snow has melted, and is a delight to the eye.

At 1000 feet, at about which level the birch ceases to grow, there is still much snow on the ground in extensive patches. Here the birches, in full leaf and surprisingly far forward, at lower levels, are as yet leafless, and must, one thinks, continue so till warmer weather comes. But in some of the more sheltered and south-lying gardens the potatoes are already showing above the ground and the day before I saw peas quite three inches high.

Since there is continuous daylight and, if the weather is kind, even sunshine, throughout the 24 hours, plant life grows more rapidly than in more southerly latitudes. The surprising thing is that, in this inclement weather, it should grow at all!

## RIDDLES FROM AN AFRICAN TRIBE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Riddles have a literature of their own; and scholars have made many researches into such problems as the personality of the author of cracker riddles, the origin of the question about the door which was not always a door, the irritating gentleman who was responsible in the first place for the universal "short way with riddles," to wit, always to reply "because there's a b in both"; he was probably brother to the other man who invented another infliction of childhood, the reply to a request for participation in a race, or a romp, "I've got a bone in my leg." Then there is the all important question so tantalizingly left unsolved by its original asker, "Why is a raven like a writing desk?"

The archives of the R. R. R. S. or Royal Riddle Resolving Society are full of papers on these interesting subjects. But we must not suppose for a moment that riddles are confined to the sophisticated inhabitants of the crowded western corner of Europe which looms so large in all our thoughts on culture; riddles are found the world over and by no means least frequently about the porridge pots of Africa. A little north of the Victoria Nymanza, that great lake, dwell an important tribe called the Nandi. Here, when the fires of the evening meal are dying down and flaring up, casting the distorted shadows of squatting children on hut walls, some one says "Tongoch," and the others, hugging their knees and bending a little closer, reply "Cho." Riddle time has begun.

"I am tall and my hair has red earth in it. What am I?" says the proposer, and there is silence until one cleverer than the rest guesses, "millet," for the millet plant is tall and the flower at the top is colored much like hair dyed red. It is now some one else's turn and the question comes: "I have a girl who if she goes to the cattle kraal sings as she goes; when she comes back to the hut she is silent as she comes. What is she?" and the answer is "milk calabashes," for when they are empty they knock up against one another and make a clatter, but when they are full people are more careful how they carry them. In these two examples there is nothing very striking, although they are interesting as a specimen of the most primitive form of imaginative simile out of which comes finally all literature, based as it is on a capacity for making and appreciating metaphor. Indeed, the riddle may well be regarded as a true form of early literature, and it is possible that it was in riddle form that the making of metaphor began.

In the following example there is more imagination shown by the inventor and required of the listeners because the simile is by no means apparent immediately. "I have a daughter who gets a good meal every morning, but she goes to bed hungry at night. What is she?" and the answer is a broom. The point of course is that the huts are swept out every morning and the broom eats its fill of dust and cobwebs, but it does not get a second such meal at night. Such fancies are found in children's tales the world over.

In these three examples there is deliberate and far-fetched fancy of a sort which plainly grew into such things as the tales of Grimm. In the next example there is something a little different: "What is the sun rising out of the valley like?" and the answer is "Brass wire" because the glare of the sun to some one working in the valley is like the glare on polished metal. Here there is not so much a creation of fancy striving after the far-fetched for its effect but a spontaneous reaction by simile to an experience, a very different thing and a more important, for while he who can exercise his fancy amusingly can produce fables and stories to please, he who immediately interprets experience metaphorically is producing a greater literature still.

Another fertile source of riddles is the human love of paradox, a sort of pleasure in the obvious thing being the wrong thing and this, too, is to be found among the Nandi, as in the question: "Which would you prefer, water made dirty by the feet of oxen, or clean water?" "Why, clean water, of course," says the simple-hearted child, or the studiously obliging adult, who, like Watson, is there merely to say the desired answer. "On the contrary," my dear Watson," replies the Nandi girl, with huge delight "you are wrong." "How wrong?" asks the guileless one. "Well," says the other,

"I would rather have the dirty water because that would mean that I should have oxen of my own to make it dirty." It is possible to point out several logical fallacies in this argument, but that would be a heavy reaction to the questioner; evidently children and riddles are the same all the world over.

The Malsa, who live near the Nandi and are perhaps the most warlike people in the world, have a delightful riddle: "I have two skins, one to lie on and the other to cover myself with. What are they?" and the answer is bare ground and the sky. Could anything be more Stevensonian? Of equal imaginative beauty is this: "A hut has been made and the thorn enclosure is in course of construction. What are they?" The eye and the eyebrow.

Another feature of this sort of literature—for literature it will become directly it is written down—is a love

## VENICE

The Palace of the Knights of Malta. Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

In the autumn people from all parts of the world are enjoying the beauties of Venice. One of the few places not known to the ordinary tourist is the Palace of the Knights of Malta, which gives on the Riva S. Antonin, behind the well-known church of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni (St. George of the Slaves). It is one of the very oldest houses in Venice, and the residence of the grand prior of the Knights of Malta for Lombardy.

I should probably never have noticed it, but when travelling in Palestine I came across the Marchese Giulio Sommi Picenardi, grand prior of the knights, and one of the most courteous and distinguished gentlemen I have



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Palace of the Knights of Malta with the Church of the Knights on the left

of condensation. How to say as much as possible in as few words as possible, how to say two things at once, how to suggest far more than is said, these things are found in Nandi riddles just as they are in Japanese hokku poems, thus: Riddle asker, "Sisi!" which is an exclamation of despair—the answer, "Strangers." These two words imply a great deal, the point is that the riddler represents a hospitable man to whom strangers come when the evening meal is over and eaten, and he fears lest he shall be thought inhospitable, having nothing to offer them. Perhaps there is some action accompanying the words in the original asking. One is of course reminded of the extreme skill shown by the Japanese in the same direction.

As an example of another typically Japanese literature-form, the ambiguously worded sentence, is the proverb: "There is no saying which has not staid." Also means two things, river and proverb, and the meaning of the proverb is "there is no saying without a double meaning" or "look for a hidden meaning in every word spoken."

A further interest in these riddles and proverbs is their clear evidence that all literature grows out of the intimate life of a people: it is the calabashes, the tent props, the animals that lend themselves to the making of similes and metaphors; old friends appear in new dresses, instead of "Pride comes before a fall" the Nandi say "Don't show a hyena how well you can bite, for his jaws are more powerful than yours"; instead of "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," "Don't throw away the figs which grow at the bottom of the tree and hasten to pick those which grow at the top"; for "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," "Don't guard your plantations until the pigs begin to enter"; for "Where there's smoke there's a fire," "A hyena does not remain out during the hot hours of the day unless there's some reason for it."

### November Shadows

The days are growing short and the chill of early frost is in the air. No longer does the sun ride high. Winter is shutting in and the shadows are lengthening. There is the shadow of the sycamores on the hard, dry road, each bare branch printed in a clear pattern of interlacing twigs. The poplar, row by the meadow's edge sends tall, dark figures reaching across the stubble. The boundary hedge that was once a mass of green now limits the path by its shadow prickles till one's foot draws back before venturing. Scud-clouds tossed up by the wind from the north send flocks of shadows chasing each other over the hillsides, scampering up toward the sky. There is the shadow of wood-birds berries against white houses, of tall dry grass in the water's edge, of long rows of corn shocks and mounds of pumpkin in the field. And as darkness comes the shadow of the evening lamp, which makes the brightness and the cheer a gathering place. Falling leaves and lengthening shadows—soon the snow, and winter's sleep upon all growing things.

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mented in fine gold, the letters have the appearance of tortoise shell, and are in relief. It was discovered in 1830 in a temple in Madras by Lazarowich, an Armenian, and was translated into English by J. F. Dickson, M. A.

Among the manuscripts shown was an Armenian ritual of the eighth century, written on vellum and in beautiful capital letters. One of the most interesting is a manuscript written in the thirteenth century on cotton paper, and containing the life of Alexander the Great. The Bible of the Armenian Queen Melike, written in 902, was also shown to us.

In May, 1833, some extraordinary rain manna fell in Armenia during a famine, and was used for making bread; it is composed of a plant, which was opportunely transported by the wind, and a specimen of it was shown to us in the monastery. I was much interested in the printing establishment; books are translated into Armenian from the different languages of Europe, the aim of the institution being the instruction and enlightenment of the Armenians.

On our way back from the island we met a large rick of hay being carried along on two boats, the hay makers sitting happily on the top and appearing to enjoy this strange mode of progress through the water. It was coming from the Lido, where the monks have farms, and was probably intended for the 26 cows kept on the island for the benefit of the community, and pupils, of which there are 30. These pupils must be Armenians and of proved ability and talent; they study for 12 years, and are destined to become members of the institution and consequently teachers for their country.

On great occasions the Turkish standard used to be hoisted on the terrace, the inmates of the institution being then subjects of the Ottoman Porte, and this fact saved the monastery at the time of the general suppression of convents in Italy.

## A BONDSALESMAN AND A POET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Speaking of climates," remarked the Bondsalesman as he took his place at the round table the other afternoon, "I've got it all fixed up for a trip to southern California this winter—a little golf on the old Santa Fe Trail—romantic stuff—the sort of thing you like," he added, turning to the Poet.

He smiled, stranger, when you described this scene to me later. The Poet gazed at his friend like one who marvels before profundities of the unexpected and the inexplicable. As the Poet has more than once sighed, "Oh to be a philosopher, that one might write down the microcosm of the Bondsalesman's nature! Somewhere concealed in the paradox of his viewpoint, in its obvious not-to-be-foretold surprises, in the strange depths of its shallowness, is the key, if one could but find it, which leads to the understanding of all street-treading mankind. What a triumph that would be for a modern Socrates—to solve the riddle of the commonplace point of view, to penetrate the secret chamber where his opinions are formed."

"But alas!" murmured the Poet in your ear, "one must write one's self down an intellectual snob to do this—an act before which any modest man would quail. There is left, therefore, nothing but a gentle forbearance." Thus, instead of pursuing a research into philosophy, the Poet replied to the remark of the Bondsalesman as follows:

"We were not speaking either of climates, golf, or romance, but, since you have seen fit to suggest these topics, I stand ready to hold discourse with you on any of the three you choose."

"I thought the Professor of Literature said it was a fine day," the Salesman defended himself.

"I did submit that statement more as a form of greeting than as a topic for disputation," said the Professor in his mildest manner. "On the other hand, I think we must allow that it is a fine day—one of October's best:

The frost will bite us soon:  
His tooth is on the leaves:  
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You recall the lines, sir, no doubt?" "You see," said the Bondsalesman, turning in triumph to the Poet, "we are talking about climates, so I wasn't

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as far off the trolley as you tried to make out."

"I don't care what we talk about," retorted the Poet, "provided we can agree we know what the subject is. Climates let it be. Proceed."

"Well, you are enough to put a damper on any conversation that ever was, unless you happen to be holding down the center of the stage. According to you, nobody here has got any high thoughts except yourself and the Professor, and sometimes you have doubts of him. But I can quote poetry too, if it comes to that. Listen and I'll give you my theory:

I take occasion by the hand;  
I'm not too nice 'twixt weed and flower;  
I do not stay to understand—  
I take mine hour.

That's me, every time. I haven't any patience with the kind of cleverness that uses itself up in word-spinning. I don't try to understand things that aren't worth understanding after you have puzzled them out. I take my hour and get in nine holes of golf."

"I thank you for this exposition, which I find most enlightening," said the Poet gravely. "But I thought we were to discuss climates."

"Climates aren't subjects, they are facts," objected the Bondsalesman. "A fact is or it isn't. You can't discuss it."

"Every time you open your month," said the Poet, "you have an uncanny knack of suggesting an endless series of topics for argument. You have already this afternoon, in the course of half a dozen casual statements, brought up in turn the effect of climate upon man's environment, the function of outdoor games in the economy of existence, the true meaning of romance, the problem of the value of ideas, the uselessness of scholastic logic, and the attitude of a practical man toward facts. My abilities fail me in the presence of such bewildering variety. Ten minutes with you and I feel I should retire to my study and spend the next 10 years in writing volumes upon the texts you have given me."

"I suppose you think you are kidding me," grinned the Salesman. "But you remind me of the guy that wanted to break the broad jump record. The only thing that kept him from doing it was that he went too far back for his running start."

"You are a priceless critic as well," said the Poet in mock despair. "Is there no limit to your versatility? And, speaking of climates, does anyone know of a better one than is to be found in New England during the month of October?"

There was a silence. The Professor of Literature had become absorbed in his portfolio full of notes, the perpetual sorting of which largely occupied his leisure hours. The Salesman had begun to write some half a dozen telegrams; Nestor was dozing as usual, since no one had mentioned the island of Hibernia, the only alarm clock to which he would respond. There remained you and me, stranger, who wondered in which direction the desultory talk would next start off.

"I grant you October," suddenly said the Salesman, as he handed the last telegram to a passing waiter, "but when the north winds do blow and we shall have snow," to quote you some more poetry, why then it is southern California for me. New England, after the last big football game, cools off too suddenly for me."

"H'm," said the Poet, "the seasons' difference is the chief joy of living in New England. In spring, her hills dance in tender greens; in summer, slumber in purple haze; in autumn, flame in scarlets, and in winter lie silent in dazzling white. 'Earth has not anything to show more fair.'"

"Well," said the Salesman, rising and stretching himself, "that may be. But I'll send you a bunch of picture postcards from southern California."

"You would," replied the Poet.

## IN THE WOODS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. The bobolink sings at the dawn of day. The whippoorwill sings at night: The chickadee chirps, and the branches sway.

The songs they are bright and the songs are gay. And shadows are put to flight. For it's singing among the swinging boughs.

It's singing among the grass; And it's one sings high and one sings low.

It's one sings fast and another slow. With a trill and rush of eager notes That thrill as they pour from their tiny throats.

As the hours of summer pass.

The bobolink builds in a lonely lea. The whippoorwill makes no nest: The chickadee builds in a hollow tree. With a round little hole that few can see.

And he thinks his home the best. And it's singing among the swinging boughs.

It's singing among the grass; And it's one sings here and one sings there.

While a moss-grown rock has a merry pair. With some in the grass and some on the trees. And a trill and thrill that stirs the breeze.

As the hours of summer pass.

### Precious Books in Texas

In an article in the Literary Supplement of The Times of London, Edmund Gosse spoke of the curious fact that the Wrenn library, now owned by the University of Texas, should be situated in a little border town. This was said with a truly American disregard of distance, for Austin is more than 190 miles from the Mexican border—a distance greater, that is, than the breadth of England measured on a line running east and west through London. Now Mr. Gosse may have the pleasure of knowing that the university is not resting on its laurels, for an appropriation by the state Legislature, and another by the board of regents, has permitted Texas to acquire the library of George A. Aitken, whose busy career included, besides being Undersecretary of State, editing the works of Steele, Dr. Arbuthnot, Defoe, and Swift's "Journal to Stella," and contributing to the "Dictionary of National Biography," the collecting of these 4000-odd volumes which are now made available for research.

Unlike those of the Wrenn collection, the Aitken books have not been rebound. The collection is notable for its excellent examples of sixteenth and seventeenth century printing, both English and continental. There are several volumes from the Aldine Press, and many Elzevirs. The new acquisitions valuably supplement the Wrenn library in Chaucer, in Elizabethan drama, and in various editions of Milton.

As might be expected, however, the collector's greatest effort was spent in the field of eighteenth century literature in which he worked as commentator. The Steele collection, acquired as an aid in writing his "Life of Richard Steele," contains many interesting items, among them a file of manuscript letters to The Spectator. The Defoe material is of the very best, and so is that connected with Swift. A copy of "Gulliver's Travels," by the way, contains Wordsworth's bookplate and a criticism of Swift's work in Coleridge's handwriting and signed S. T. C.

Files of English newspapers, including the early diurnals, and widely-ranging groups of English and Scottish songs, are other features of the collection.

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## CREATION OF TOWN FORESTS IS URGED

Massachusetts Forestry Association Proposes Local Reforestation Effort to Solve Problem of National Timber Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Urging the establishment of town forests as a means of meeting the prospect of a serious national timber shortage, the Massachusetts Forestry Association gives added force to its plea with an offer to plant, free of charge, 5000 trees for any city or town which will legally create a town forest of 100 acres or more during the calendar year 1922. In its brief for the town forest the association sets down the fundamentals of the forest problem as it affects at least 33 of the states, and as it touches them all through the relocation of diminishing forest reserves.

It is pointed out that five-sixths of the original timber in this country is gone. One hundred years ago there were more than 6,000,000,000 board feet of timber for 10,000,000 people, while today there are 10 times as many people and less than two-thirds as much lumber. Massachusetts, for example, imports 80 per cent of her wood supply, and foresters and lumbermen agree that in 20 years the bulk of the lumber used will be brought from the Pacific coast at a transportation cost greater than the expense of local growing.

The fact that the states of the east are moving rapidly in the direction of dependency for wood on the states farthest away is set against the fact that Massachusetts alone has more than 1,000,000 acres fitted for timber raising. This area yields the citizen an average of 10 cents an acre annually in taxes. It could yield \$5 per acre each year and provide permanent employment for 20,000, if it were reforested.

"As a nation we are facing our first serious problem," the Massachusetts Forestry Association points out, "created by the shortage of a natural resource, and it must be solved and solved comparatively quickly if our children and grandchildren are to enjoy the conveniences and comforts which we have derived from an abundant supply of timber. A bountiful timber supply has been one of the most important factors in our wonderful industrial development. We have reaped where we did not sow. But we have reached the turning point, and must now follow the course of the older nations who have been forced to grow their timber instead of finding it ready to cut, as we have done for the past 300 years."

"All countries faced with a timber shortage in the past have found that the production of the forests is a function of government. It is a public duty to supply a public need which cannot be supplied by private initiative. Timber must be had to supply our industries. Therefore, if it is not produced by the individual, it must be produced by the public, even at a financial loss on the production operations. Our wood supply in the future must come largely from nations, state, country and municipal forests."

The association points to the example of Europe, where the success of the municipal forest is vindicated by the fact that the towns are extending them. The instances of the town forests of Forbach, Germany, and Zurich, Switzerland, which return "a check instead of a tax bill," are alluded to. The town forests of Europe serve as the wild parks of the United States, except that in Europe they are maintained at a profit and in America out of taxes.

Fitchburg, Massachusetts, is believed to be the first city to establish, under a state law, a town forest. There, four parcels of land ranging from 10 acres to 47 acres are being planted to pines under the direction of the city forester. Walpole has a tract of land of 150 acres donated by a citizen; Brookline a large watershed; and 90 other towns have poor farms, averaging 89 acres, which are fitted as town forests.

Looking at the town forest movement from several points of view, it is found that its effect on agriculture is outstanding. Taking Massachusetts as somewhat typical, it is noted that 135 towns have fewer inhabitants than 50 years ago. This is largely due to the depletion of the timber supply, and the moving away of wood-using industries, with them going the markets for the farmers. Forest development, therefore, would provide winter employment for the farmer, bring back

wood-using industry, increase population and eventually reduce taxes.

From the point of view of local industry, the association urges, the forests will aid in solving the problem of "making the natural resources of the community support the maximum number of families." It will make industries permanent. The forest reserve will serve as a source of employment, particularly in seasons when unemployment is apt to exist. Recreational facilities will be provided in the forest area. Growth of forests at the headwaters of small streams preserves them for the power which falling water gives, and the town forests all together would be of great value to the conservation of water supply.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association marshals all these points in urging its offer to aid in the establishment of town forests under the law. In so doing, the association has taken one more forward, constructive step in working to mobilize public opinion to an appreciation of its present need and future responsibilities in bringing about a national, state and local policy of reforestation instead of deforestation.

## PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE ELECTRICITY ALONG ATLANTIC STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Secretary Fall has submitted to President Harding the analysis made by the Geological Survey of a comprehensive system for generating and distributing electricity to transportation lines and industries in the North Atlantic coast region between Boston and Washington. The survey was authorized by Congress.

The engineers who made the survey reported that 970 miles of 220,000 volt lines and five times that mileage in 110,000 volt lines would be needed. The 1200 miles of wire now carrying 33,000 volts and over would be operated as simple distribution lines for local industries. This transmission network and its substations would require \$104,000,000 by 1930, the report said, in which year the total investment would be \$110,564,000.

Electrification of the Boston-Washington area, according to the report, would save 50,000,000 tons of coal annually by 1930 or \$190,000,000 in fuel expenditures. While electrification of the railroads would save "11 to 19 per cent on their investment."

"The question of railroad electrification," it continued, "must be decided according to density of traffic, and it is that of the 36,000 miles of main line, yards and sidings in this super-power zone, only about 19,000 miles could be profitably electrified. This electrification would cost nearly half a billion dollars, but it would save from 11 to 19 per cent on the investment, or an average of 14 per cent. Electrification is the next step in railroad expansion absolutely necessary to increase both the capacity and the efficiency of our transportation system. Presently, the annual savings of 9,000,000 tons of coal by the railroads would greatly increase the available car supply."

"The North Atlantic coast region, to which it is proposed to supply more and cheaper electric current, was selected for this study because its industries and railroads have been the maximum requirements for power. Unfortunately this region is not blessed with the abundance of water power that is possessed by the Pacific coast states, so that the plan of power production includes large steam plants at tidewater or on rivers large enough to furnish condensing water, and hydro-electric power plants wherever they can be economically built on the rivers within the zone or within transmission distance of it. After 1930, cheap power from the proposed St. Lawrence improvement and from additional capacity at Niagara Falls may be available for western New England and New York State, which will benefit greatly by the development of these new sources of energy."

PHONE COMPANIES CUT RATES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska — Two telephone companies in northern Nebraska have led the way to lower rates. They did not do so voluntarily, but because practically all of their former subscribers, who have suffered heavy losses from the great slump in prices of their products, notified them that unless rates were put back to pre-war levels they would refuse service. The two companies are largely farmer-owned, and the management had to choose between doing business at less than cost until farm prices advance and closing down.

## SENATE PAVES WAY FOR NEW TAX BILL

Defeat of the Reed Bonus Amendment Regarded as Indicating Action on Similar Proposals—Tariff Comes Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Defeat of the proposal of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, providing for the payment of a bonus to veterans of the world war out of excess profits taxes, removes the last serious obstacle in the way of passage of the tax revision bill in the Senate.

When the Senate meets this morning it will prepare to do battle on the remaining two proposals connected with the bonus, both of which already seem doomed to defeat. In determining the issue raised by Senator Reed, the Senate went squarely on record as opposed to the payment of adjusted compensation to former service men at this time. It is clear to congressional leaders that this is an issue that must be met in the next regular session, when the House will initiate whatever legislation may be sought.

While the injection of the foreign loans question in the bonus proposal will provoke a strenuous debate, the result is not in doubt. The first proposition, sponsored by Farnford M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, provides for the payment of a bonus out of the interest on the foreign debts owed the United States. Approximately the same proposition came up recently in the House of Representatives, where sentiment for a bonus is overwhelmingly favorable, yet it was not permitted to come to a vote. The other proposal provides for the payment in cash. Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, sponsors this plan.

Senate Strength Indicated

Both Senator Walsh and Senator Simmons are in a position to command support of their efforts to obtain the adoption of a bonus by the Senate, but the rejection of the Reed amendment, by a vote of 38 to 28, indicates that the Senate is in no mood to accept any such proposal in connection with the revenue bill. The Democrats will have the support of such Republicans as Arthur Capper of Kansas, Hiram W. Johnson of California, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who threw their votes to the Reed amendment, but it is generally conceded that the fight will be in vain.

A number of industrial amendments remain to be acted upon, but with the defeat of the original Reed amendment, Republican leaders are confident now that the end is in immediate sight. Debate will be limited on the remaining bonus proposals, and Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, will make every effort to force a final vote on the tax bill before adjournment tonight. This is by no means certain, however.

Tariff Bill's Status

The Finance Committee meets this morning to resume the interrupted hearings on the permanent tariff bill, in the hope of framing it in time to pass the Senate early next session. With this in view, the resolution extending the emergency tariff rates until February 1, 1922, or until such time as the permanent rates are ready to be enacted into law, will be taken up in the Senate immediately after the passage of the tax measure.

It is the desire of many senators to insert an amendment to the emergency bill providing for the stabilization of the exchange rate, but this is a matter which has been rejected by the Finance Committee, not so much in way of opposition as because it would cause delay. As the emergency bill was reported to the Senate it is

In the same form approved by the House. Injection of new matter would probably precipitate a dispute in conference, and this is something the Administration leaders wish to avoid. The existing rates under the emergency tariff law expire on November 27. For this reason Senate leaders are anxious to avoid any amendment, however essential it may be, that would leave American markets unprotected, even for a month.

## BREAD PRICE SHOULD BE REDUCED, SAYS CHICAGO OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois — Bread prices should come down two or three cents, in keeping with the decline in the price of wheat and flour during the last week, declares Russell J. Poole, secretary of the City Council High Cost of Living Committee. He has issued subpoenas for a number of bakers to appear before him this week to discuss prices. Bakers say it is impossible to reduce the retail price of bread because they have loaded up with flour at higher prices, and because wages are still high. "All the ingredients of bread have come down 50 per cent," declared Mr. Poole. "Flour was \$15.15 a barrel when bakers bought prices. Now it is \$6.70 a barrel. Lard was 31 and 32 cents; now it is 11 1/2 cents. Sugar was 31 cents; now it is \$5.85 a hundred. Milk was \$3.70 a hundred pounds; now it is \$1.75. Labor is also cheaper."

There is no possibility today of reducing prices, according to two bakers who expressed their opinion on Mr. Poole's action. They would, if they could, reduce prices on the 10 and 15-cent loaves, they said, because they are losing business to the kitchen bakeries.

"While flour to the baker," said one, "is quoted on the market today as below \$7, most of us are stocked up with flour that cost us from \$8.45 to \$9 a barrel. In order to reduce the price of bread we must be able to take advantage of the reductions. Even then the reductions must be between \$2.50 and \$2.65 a barrel to bring the price of bread down a cent. There are 250 to 265 units of bread to the barrel of flour."

## HAVANA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INDICTED

HAVANA, Cuba — Court proceedings affecting virtually the entire municipal government of Havana were instituted by Special Judge Eduardo Saladrigas on Saturday when he approved indictments against Marcelino Diaz de Villegas, the Mayor, 27 aldermen and six municipal officials, including the city treasurer and auditor. Irregularities in administering municipal affairs alleged to have been discovered by Judge Saladrigas during an investigation extending over several weeks, are given as the basis for the indictments.

TRAFFIC LAW FINES PAID  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Oregon — Fines aggregating \$6216.50 were collected from violators of the traffic laws in Oregon during the month of September, according to a report prepared by T. A. Rafferty, chief inspector for the state Motor Vehicle Department.

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## DECREASE SHOWN IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly Survey by Department of Labor Indicates Gradual Improvement in Conditions in Many Parts of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In its monthly survey for October, the Department of Labor finds 15,628 more employees on the payrolls of the 1428 firms investigated than were carried on the payrolls on September 30.

Industrial classifications showed increases in employment are food and kindred products, textiles and their products, iron and steel and their products, leather and its finished products, liquors and beverages, chemicals and allied products, stone, clay and glass products, metals and metal products other than iron and steel, and railroad repair shops. The industries which show a decrease are paper and printing, vehicles for land transportation, and miscellaneous industries. Of the 65 cities, 54 report employment increase during October over September, 20 cities report employment decrease, while one, Columbus, Ohio, reported no change. "The industrial situation, as represented by employment conditions, shows steady improvement," says the report. "The outstanding feature is the marked increase in the basic industries, iron and steel, metal products and the railroads. These gains more than offset the decrease in the automotive industry, a seasonal condition, and in the miscellaneous group, caused largely by the slackness in the shipyards. Chemical and allied products which were sluggish during the first eight months of the year showed improvement in September, and made substantial gains in October. "Reports from 231 of the principal industrial centers indicate that public improvements are absorbing some of the common labor that is rapidly being released from agriculture, canneries, and other seasonal activities. "Business in New England has shown a decided improvement. Textiles generally are making an excellent showing, with wool nearly normal. Transport and railroad equipment, paper and rubber have made gains. Building reports for New England show a substantial falling off in construction. State and city authorities, through committees of citizens, are endeavoring to stimulate employment. "Organized municipal efforts are being made in New York State to meet the unemployment situation there, it was announced on Saturday by the committee on civic and emergency measures of the President's conference on unemployment. Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York is cooperating actively with the Pres-

CITY PLANNING MADE TO PAY  
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MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — City planning on modern lines is a paying investment. This is the message brought back to Milwaukee by two members of the Public Land Commission after making investigations of what is being done in St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Denver, Colorado, and Omaha, Nebraska. C. B. Whitnall, president of the commission, and Commissioner Edward Grieb say that their inquiry has convinced them that Milwaukee is proceeding on economical, sound and practical lines in its program for a civic center and the widening of streets.

dent's conference. Recently he forwarded to the civic and emergency committee copies of telegrams from mayors of 42 cities, giving the status of their unemployment on September 21, and also replies from several cities stating what the unemployment committee of organization there had accomplished by the middle of October. Considerable public work is under construction, according to these reports.

MR. DARROW CALLS MEDICAL LAWS UNJUST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois — "Doctors should no more be allowed to write our medical laws than burglars should be allowed to write our criminal laws," declared Clarence S. Darrow, well-known attorney of this city, in addressing the recent meeting of the American Medical Liberty League here. His subject was "How Liberty is Lost." He is defending Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," in her appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois, seeking liberation from the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city.

"During the last 25 years in the United States," said Attorney Darrow, "the individual has been lost sight of in legislation. The individual has been compelled by laws to lay down one liberty after another, and say tribute to the selfish demands of small, but highly organized groups. "Legislators have not been interested in the public, but in themselves, and they have allowed every insistent little group to write laws to suit themselves. Of course, these groups have to pretend they want to do good to the public. "That has been the way with medical legislation. In making medical laws the doctor has shown the same 'disinterested' attitude toward the public as the burglar might be expected to show in making laws to suit his profession."

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MOTOR VEHICLES INCREASE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Motor vehicle registrations in Massachusetts on November 1 numbered 355,034, or in round numbers one to every 11 persons in the State. The number showed a gain of 18.4 over last year. Registration and license fees to this date amounted to \$4,652,287.50.

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## PUBLIC DEMANDS TROLLEY ACTION

Connecticut Traction Urged to Reduce Fares and Make Its Profit by Greater Patronage—Bus Competition Eliminated

**HARTFORD, Connecticut**—Recommendation to the trustees of the Connecticut Street Railway Company by the State Public Utilities Commission that the minimum trolley fare of 10 cents be reduced, at least on short lines, is the latest phase in the Connecticut traction situation. Following the virtual disbandment of all motor bus competitors to the street railways, protests and petitions from all parts of the State have reached the commission, and public demand for action is insistent.

The question of whether the traction company can operate cars for a five-cent fare instead of 10-cent, and realize an equal or greater profit through volume of patronage, arises in the present case. The state commission expresses conviction that the present rate is highly prejudicial to the public interest socially, economically and in general welfare.

Commenting upon the situation, Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, said that the commission anticipated relief from the trolley fares when the motor buses were rushed out, and wages and prices fell. Nothing has been forthcoming in four months, he added, and continued failure to act may well move the commission to restore the licenses to the motor buses that can supply service at the lower rate. The chairman expresses the conviction, also, that "the public is better served when sufficient net revenues are derived from profits on a large volume of business, than from profits on a small volume of business."

**Letter to Company**

In the letter from the commission to the street railway trustees, the commission admits the seriousness of the street railway situation and points out that as a step in the solution the "unfair and destructive jitney competition" has been eliminated.

"The main issue," declares the letter, which embodies several points fundamental to traction problems in general, "involved under the complicated conditions is the rendition of adequate transportation service at reasonable rates. The protection of honest investment and legally chartered rights is important and should be observed. Yet these interests are in a way personal and private and must be subordinated to the paramount interests of the public."

"The average observer cannot understand why the public should be deprived of an acceptable form of transportation at one-half of the rate of fare charged by the authorized utility. The only warrant for such course is to assume superior permanency, stability and adequacy for the street railway service under present conditions, coupled with the theory that with the elimination of unnecessary and destructive competition, the Connecticut company will be able to render adequate service at reasonable rates—that is, at rates as favorable to the public as an independent operator could come in and permanently supply such service for."

"Your company has a large chartered territory, and your authorized commodity is public transportation service, supplied either by electrically propelled street railway cars or gasoline and other powered motor buses, designated as jitneys. To what extent the latter will supplant the former is of course a matter of speculation, and yet is a matter which a company having a charter to supply transportation service should carefully consider and be prepared to adapt itself to changing conditions."

**Function of Trolley**

"The function of street railway and similar service is to serve the urban and suburban population with frequent and dependable service at reasonable rates. When the rate is more than the traffic will bear, or when the rate is so high that the ordinary short-ride passenger will walk rather than patronize the transportation agency, the result is loss of revenue and failure of service. The present 10-cent fare now maintained by your company throughout your entire system, while deemed necessary at the time it was authorized, is, under changed conditions more than the traffic will bear in certain populous centers and apparently results in short-riders walking. There is revealed a necessity of an immediate action."

The letter recommends trial of a 5-cent fare on short lines in the manufacturing city of Bridgeport, and in other centers, for the purpose of demonstrating the theory of greater patronage at the lower rate. The company cannot lose by the experiment, it is urged, and it will at least be taking a constructive action at the public demand.

In closing, the chairman of the commission alluded to a reference of the president of the company to the financial condition of the company, in which

that official pointed to the large number of passengers and sustaining revenues by the comparatively small number of competing motor buses. In this connection the chairman asserts that "this statement presents an economic condition worthy of careful consideration. If an agency, with a few thousands invested can transport the public and successfully compete with an agency having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested, it is a demonstration that methods of transportation must conform to economic conditions. Your company has the right to operate both forms of transportation."

## USE OF CORN AS FUEL DEFENDED

South Dakota Papers Uphold Action of Farmers Calculated to Equalize Low Price of Grain and High Cost of Coal

**SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota**—While there has been much objection to the proposition of western farmers burning corn, with thousands of people alleged to be starving in Europe and Asia, reports published in weekly newspapers in South Dakota show that farmers in many quarters of the State are determined to do their own thinking on this important subject.

Recently a farmer living near Westington, South Dakota, who was badly in need of ready cash, as the second installment of his taxes was about to become due, decided to sell a part of his corn crop, even though the price at the time was down to 14 cents per bushel. He had paid 5 cents a bushel for picking, and then had to pay 4 cents per bushel to have it shelled. He hauled two double wagon boxes of corn to Westington, and the best price he could get for it was little more than the cost of picking and shelling. It is reported that he sold the corn rather than haul it home, as shelled corn is not even good for fuel. He made the statement to the business men at Westington that he intended to burn the balance of his 1921 crop on the cob instead of buying fuel.

**Objections Unfounded**

The current issue of the Brookings County Press, one of the larger newspapers of South Dakota, carries the following article:

"Regardless of scientific analysis, the comparative cost unit value, the hysterical objections, of sentimentalists who think it is wicked to burn corn while millions are starving in other lands for lack of food, a great many farmers in Brookings County are now burning corn for fuel instead of coal. And these farmers do not think they are wicked. They believe the charge of wickedness should be placed against those responsible for the prices of corn and coal. Moralizing, sentimental arguments or comparative scientific facts on the heat values of the two articles, based on present prices, will not outweigh the practical tests that the farmers are making right in their own homes."

"Roughly estimated, there are about 3,500,000 bushels of 1921 corn in the county, over and above that used for silage. It will thus be seen that the farmers of Brookings County, while hard pressed for ready cash and up against big odds, especially on a coal basis, are well supplied with both fuel and feed."

**Treatment Is Drastic**

"This is perhaps a somewhat drastic way to treat the situation, but it is simple and easily applied, and may be the means that will help force a remedy."

The Garretson News, another leading newspaper of South Dakota, comments as follows:

"Why should it be any worse to raise corn for fuel than it is to raise wood for the same purpose? If it is more profitable for the farmer to raise an acre of corn each year and use it to burn rather than it is for him to put in an acre of trees, wait for many years, and then use them for fuel, where is the harm? If he can get more heat from 10 bushels of corn by burning it than he could by selling the corn and buying coal with that money, where is the crime?"

"If he sold the corn it would not go to feed the hungry in foreign countries probably. If he burns it, the surplus which keeps the price down below the cost of production would be decreased and thereby the price would come nearer paying the cost of raising it."

## ADVERTISING SIGNS FORBIDDEN

**INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana**—The Indiana State Highway Commission has published an order forbidding advertising signs of any character on the roads of the state highway system after July 1, 1922. The only signs permitted under the order will be the ones designating the roads and detours, railroad crossings and other signs of the State Highway Department or of the Hoosier Motor Club, and similar organizations.

## CITY ELECTION MAY DEPEND ON WOMEN

Tammany Opposed by Coalition Candidate in the New York Mayoralty Contest Which New Electors May Decide

**NEW YORK, New York**—This city tomorrow will elect a mayor, a controller and president of the Board of Aldermen. Each of the five boroughs will elect a borough president. These eight officials constitute the Board of Estimate, the governing body of the city.

Whether this governing body will be wrested from the hands of Tammany Hall is the question whose answer not only the city but the nation will seek in the returns tomorrow night.

Coalition has again been used in the effort to break the grip of Tammany. As candidates against Mayor John F. Hylan, the Anti-Murphy Democrats and the Republicans have campaigned for Henry Curran, now president of the Borough of Manhattan. The Socialists have held to themselves and expect a considerable gain in their vote for Municipal Judge Jacob Panken. The Single-Taxers and the Farmer-Laborites also have tickets in the field.

Straw votes and other customary preliminary estimates of the mayoralty result would indicate that Mayor Hylan will not be displaced, for he has back of him the full power of the Hearst newspapers, opposition campaign cartoons often representing Mr. Hearst as being the real mayor in the Hylan organization.

**Women's Importance**

The whole coalition campaign has been waged from the standpoint of good government and this time there is a new element to be reckoned with, the women's vote. Many observers believe that it was their vote which piled up the large majority for Mr. Curran in the primaries, and it is hoped that their preference, expressed in ballots for the first time in a municipal election here, will add to the move what has been called Hylanism.

This year's registration is 1,263,940, and of these 447,015 are women. Four years ago, without the women's vote, Mr. Hylan received 312,744; Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, coalition, 155,376; Morris Hillquit, Socialist, 144,973, and William M. Bennett, regular Republican primary nominee, 57,299. Thus Mr. Hylan was elected by a plurality, but not by a majority vote. Last year, while Gov. Alfred E. Smith (D.) carried the city by 340,000 plurality, Mr. Harding, as Republican candidate for President, carried it by 440,960.

Close observers are inclined to believe that the coalition's chance for success depends upon its ability to get out a maximum Republican vote and hold it for Mr. Curran. With the Bennett independent Republican vote four years ago, Mayor Mitchell, coalition candidate, would have just about tied the Hylan vote.

## Prohibition Not an Issue

Prohibition is not an issue in the election. The candidate who tried to make an issue of it in the primaries was soundly beaten, and all candidates for district-attorney favor law enforcement.

Women voters are urged to play their part as "civic soldiers" by voting by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"Let every registered woman voter look upon herself on election day as a civic soldier, one who faithfully and valiantly takes part in times of peace in those battles for better conditions and for better government that are constantly waged," says Miss Hay. "The battles of peace are fought without music, flags or public glory. And there is no stern discipline to force the voter into action. Therefore there is the more honor due those who never fail to act. There should be no political slackers among women. Do not think votes are unimportant. One soldier in a regiment failing to do his duty may ruin the plans of the whole group. Vote as your conscience and your convictions dictate. Be proud as American citizens."

zens to have a voice in the government, to help select the men and women who govern this great city."

## Traction Issue in Politics

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**

**NEW YORK, New York**—Now that the municipal election, in which the 5-cent fare has been represented by Mayor John F. Hylan to be an issue, is about to be held, the Transit Commission announces that public hearings on its plans to consolidate the traction lines of the city will begin November 15 and that the 5-cent fare will be established and retained as a primary condition of this plan. The commission delayed the hearing in an attempt to take the issue out of politics.

## IMMIGRATION QUOTA POLICY IS CHANGED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**

**NEW YORK, New York**—That the 3 per cent immigration law and departmental regulations under it violate treaties with several countries and are unconstitutional is asserted by Max J. Kohler, an expert on immigration law, and a former assistant United States District Attorney.

Mr. Kohler has just obtained the release of a Greek woman who had been ordered deported because when she arrived the monthly Greek quota had been filled. She has been informed by the Bureau of Immigration that the overflow will not be deported hereafter, but will be allowed to enter under the next month's quota.

This new order, Mr. Kohler points out, is directly opposed to previous policies, which he styles as harsh and unnecessary. He recalls that several governments have protested to Washington against the disagreeable sections and administration of the law. He also says:

"Congress expressly avowed its desire to avoid treaty violations, but the Labor Department regulations are drawn on inconsistent lines and it is studiously striving by hook or crook to prevent any judicial construction of these and related questions in the courts, though the result is thousands of unlawful deportations."

"The quotas are erroneously figured as used up by improperly including whole classes of persons who ought not to be counted. The debates in Congress clearly show that no such unseemly rush by rival vessels into our ports to arrive ahead of each other on the first of the month and clashes between unfortunate individuals who reached here practically simultaneously, were intended by our law-makers."

## NEBRASKA TEACHERS' PAY MAY BE CUT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

**LINCOLN, Nebraska**—Farmer delegates present at the recent conference that launched a third party in Nebraska were unanimous in the opinion that in the schedule of tax reductions that it is proposed to offer the people through the medium of the state convention will be a reduction in the wages of teachers.

Former Senator W. J. Taylor called attention to the fact that the report of the state superintendent showed that during the past year, in spite of the constantly receding prices of farm products, the average wages of male teachers had increased \$45 a month and of women teachers \$28 a month. He said that there were evidences of an organized effort on the part of the teachers to maintain wages in the face of the falling scale of prices generally, and that where school boards had refused to continue the old schedule the teachers had resigned and no others would serve when they learned the circumstances.

## AFRICAN CEREALS ADOPTED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office**

**BERKELEY, California**—African cereals, introduced to California farms through the agricultural department of the University of California, are proving very successful as crops in the interior valleys, according to a report just issued by H. M. Butterfield, supervisor of correspondence instruction at the university College of Agriculture. Total production of these cereals has increased 331 per cent in the last 10 years.

## INDUSTRY URGES LIMIT ON ARMS

Commercial Association Recognizes Economic Significance of the Washington Conference and Pledges Its Support

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Instancing the growing appreciation among industrial, commercial and business organizations and associations that their individual and collective economic prosperity rests in a large measure with the successful solution of international political problems, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, through its executive committee, has emphatically endorsed and expressed support of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems.

In a resolution adopted and sent to the delegates of the United States to the Conference, the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, and to the members of the Associated Industries and the press, the executive committee affirms its conviction "that the heavy taxation imposed by the government for unproductive purposes has already restricted consumption, and has resulted in the people buying less because the tax-gatherer is taking more." In consideration of this they "view with apprehension the constant shrinkage of the value of our foreign trade which we believe is contributing to the general stagnation of business, and that trade cannot be revived unless the burden of armament is substantially reduced."

"The executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts," the resolution declares, "attributes the decline of foreign trade, and the curtailed domestic consumption of manufactured commodities to a ruinous system of federal taxation superinduced by enormous expendi-

tures of the United States Government for armament purposes, and to the exhaustion of capital and credit."

"It believes that if the armament rivalry among the allied nations is continued the further confiscation of incomes is inevitable, and it holds that the only hope of a substantial, worldwide recovery from the staggering burdens that now beset industry and commerce lies in the success of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which is to assemble at Washington, District of Columbia, on the twelfth day of November."

"We commend the President of the United States for calling into conference representatives of the leading world powers, and we urge him and his Cabinet advisers, as well as the Conference representatives of the United States, and their colleagues, to use every honorable effort to bring about a drastic and immediate reduction of naval and military expenditures to the end that not only the people of this nation, but the inhabitants of all countries concerned may be relieved of a burden which is now so overwhelming that it threatens insolvency and confiscation to some, and trade stagnation, unemployment, and possibly chaos to all."

## TRAFFIC LAWS CONFLICTING

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office**

**SAN FRANCISCO, California**—At least 80 per cent of the arrests of motorists for violation of the traffic laws would be eliminated if the State had uniform traffic rules and regulations in operation in every county, in the place of the numerous and often conflicting county ordinances now in force, according to speakers at the recent annual convention of the California Highway Patrolmen's Association, held in Sacramento.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL NAMED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick was nominated on Saturday by President Harding to be inspector-general of the army, with the rank of major-general. He will succeed Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, who retires today from active service.

## MARSHAL FOCH SEES PEACE ATTAINED BY UNITY OF NATIONS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Thousands of citizens lined a mile of downtown Michigan Avenue, Chicago's display boulevard, yesterday afternoon to cheer Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies during the world war. Police, soldiers, sailors and fraternal bodies participated in a great parade in his honor.

It was the second day of his visit to this city. The two days were crowded with ceremonies, the conferring of academic degrees, of banquets, mass meetings, and speeches in his honor.

"With a clear understanding of our duties," said Marshal Foch at a mass meeting in Auditorium Theater on Saturday night, "and clear cooperation of our minds and proper cooperation of our vision, we can have a perfect peace."

"The elements which are needed for the procurement of this peace are the same as in war, unity of purpose within the nations themselves, and unity among nations. This perspective leaves the future full of promise."

"The successful issue of the war has been attributed to unity of command. The unity of command was not the real underlying cause. Far above the unity of command was the unity of feeling and the unity of ideals."

"In my nation, as in yours, from the first line of defense back to the last home in France, there was but one idea in mind, victory."

"Therefore, we chiefs who commanded the army had only to lead forward the men propelled by this unanimous sentiment which came from every direction."

"The task was one of leading nations forward with but one end in view. We had against us a force highly trained on the technical side of making war, but lacking the real soul of a nation. Whenever nations are banded together in harmony no force can stop their march."

## Jordan Marsh Company

—BOSTON—  
WHERE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED WITH EVERY PURCHASE

**Holiday Stocks Are Now Ready  
Do Holiday Shopping  
in November**

There Are Many Reasons Why  
—Among Them These:

1. Selection may be made much more leisurely and comfortably, as the inevitable crowds of later on are avoided.
2. Assortments are at their newest and best—there's always pleasure in choosing from the first showings.
3. Salespeople have more time and opportunity to render the service we and they are both anxious to give.
4. There will be less tension upon the delivery and other branches of the business—all making for your satisfaction.
5. Salespeople—and saleswomen particularly—will be relieved of some of the stress and strain of the just-before-Holiday rush.

**Holiday Shopping in November will mean larger and better assortments to select from and the best possible individual attention and service.**

The Above Statements Apply With Equal Force to All Our Patrons—Those Who Purchase for Cash and Also Those Who Have Charge Accounts With Us.

As an additional inducement we make the following announcement to those having approved charge accounts or who wish to arrange for such:

All Charges for Merchandise purchased between November 1 and December 25, may be paid with Account to be rendered on January 1, 1922.

If you have not an account with us we invite you to see our credit manager about opening one.

And as a further encouragement to early Holiday shopping and as a reward to our loyal fellow-workers for their faithful services during the past year.

We shall pay our regular Holiday Commission of 1/2 of 1% to each of our salespeople on his or her total sales from November 1 to December 25

Our non-selling fellow-workers will, of course, benefit in their Holiday bonus proportionately with our salespeople.

## November is Fine to Plant Hardy Perennials, Roses, Shrubs, Trees, Etc.

Order at the following low WHOLESALE RATES:—  
1. Hardy Herbaceous Perennials: Any 75 assorted of the following for \$5. Any 12 for \$1.00. Fragrance, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Coreopsis, Calliopsis, Feverfew, Rudbeckia, Helianthus, Echinacea, Delphinium, Belladonna, Petrus, Lupinus, Hollyhocks and Newer shades in Iris Germanica.  
2. Perennials: Plants in various colors and varieties. Any 12 for \$4.00. Any 100 for \$30.00.  
3. Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses: strong 5 year bushes of Killarney, Russell, Ophelia, Ward, Columbia, and 20 others. Any 12 for \$6.00. Any 100 for \$60.00.  
4. Hardy Shrubs: Weigela, Spiraea, Snowball, Snowberry, Hydrangea, P. C. Forsythia, Lilac, etc. \$1.00 each.  
List of Evergreen Trees, Shade Trees, Fruit Trees, etc., on Request.  
Order above at once. Deduct 5% for mention of this paper.

**The Harlowarden Gardens**  
GREENPORT, N. Y.



**White Rock**

**Quality Mineral Water**



## RESPONSIBILITY FOR SPANISH REVERSE

Increasing Difficulty Attaches to Task of Fixing Blame for Moorish Victory in Melilla Region Early in Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The question of the responsibility for the July disaster in the Melilla region of Morocco, when the rebels overran the country of which the Spaniards were in possession, necessitating the present anxious and costly operations, is one of increasing difficulty. It may well lead to political complications of the most serious nature. The disaster had no sooner occurred than the government, confirming its confidence in General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, declared its intention to open up immediately a thorough and exhaustive inquiry with a view to apportioning properly and visiting with punishment when possible and desirable, the responsibilities for the tragic events which had occurred. The press and the public received this announcement with satisfaction. It was obvious that such an investigation ought to be made. The military party for themselves said that they would welcome it, and this was all so much to the good, although mental reservations upon this declaration were held in some quarters.

The general though somewhat vague impression was that General Silvestre by his military policy and conduct was personally very largely to blame for what had happened. His real and patriotic aim could not be questioned, but it was suggested that he was too intrepid, too careless, and too wanting in caution in attempting his progress through such a country as this. So much was indeed apparent to all upon a glance at the thinness of Silvestre's communications, but on the other hand, it is urged that Silvestre was not so much of an autocrat as has been suggested and that he was only part of a military machine that was not by any means working as it ought to do. From this it was intimated that the army, or the section of it that was operating in these parts, might have something to conceal, this idea, of course, being indignantly repudiated by the army. Nevertheless there began to be talk of difficulties in the way of the inquiry. Such an inquiry, with General Picasso at the head of it, has been opened at Melilla, but it is understood that it is not by any means making the progress that it ought to do.

### Inquiry Desirable

Certain doubts upon this matter began to arise recently when a section of the Conservative press started to deal with it in a rather curious way, declaring the extreme necessity of such an inquiry, but holding at the same time that it ought not to take place now. Thus "A. B. C." the popular Conservative paper, said that nobody doubted or even discussed the unavoidable necessity of demanding responsibilities for what had happened in Morocco. The opinions of everybody coincided on that point. "The Spanish people," it absolutely agreed, "it said, that there shall not be repeated the case that the men who carried us to disaster in the war with the United States should be considered as apt, capable and authoritative to continue controlling the destinies of Spain."

Then it went on to remark that it would not be suspected of prejudice for or against the army, or any other service responsible for the maintenance of public order, and would be one of the first that, through patriotic impulse and for the good of Spain, would demand the fixing and discharging of responsibilities. But, it added, the Morocco war embraced two stages, and the liquidating of responsibilities belonged to the second stage. At present they were in the first, and for the time being all Spaniards, without any distinction of ideas or classes, ought to be closely united in order to avenge the offense that had been perpetrated against the country.

### "Notorious Responsibilities"

This same note was taken up by the official "Epoca," which, in approving what its contemporary had said, observed that there were without doubt notorious responsibilities, but this was not the moment for investigating them. There were two reasons why it was not, one being that nothing must be done to weaken the efficiency of the army, and the other that it was difficult for the present to know in whom there resided sufficient moral responsibility and who had the necessary impeccability to set about the adjustment of such accounts. Also Spain could not make her proper progress in Morocco without solid military prestige, which consequently should not be unnecessarily injured at the present time.

However, General Picasso was sent to Melilla to conduct an inquiry there; but, at the same time that it was perceived it was not likely to lead to any satisfactory results, it became apparent also that this question of the responsibilities and how to locate them was becoming intimately associated with that of the reopening of the Cortes and that the military party was closely interested in it. Some surprise was being expressed that Parliament was not being reopened sooner and a chance given to the deputies to make their interpellations on affairs in Morocco, as some of them were avowedly very keen on doing. Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist, for example, having been to Melilla to make inquiries for himself so as to be in a better position to interrogate the government. Then it was hinted that Parliament might not be reopened at all just yet, and it was perceived that

the Premier, Anthony Maury, was in a difficult position. When it began to be said that he desired to avert a debate in the Cortes upon the origin and causes of the recent disaster, he declared that that was not the case.

### Case for Military Element

At this stage of the proceedings, when the whole question of the responsibilities seemed to be falling into confusion, an important article which was very much quoted appeared in the official military organ, the "Correspondencia Militar," which was headed, "The Opening of Parliament and Military Opinion—No Nonsense or Censorship Permitted." In this article it was stated that whoever should assume responsibility for the opening or closing of Parliament must settle the matter according to their consciences, but they must not mix up with such a matter their views of

## INVERNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Inverness, the queenly gateway to the Highlands of Scotland, recently became a sort of appanage to Whitehall. When the Prime Minister settled beyond the Grampians, Inverness suddenly became the mecca of ministers of state, and Sinn Fein emissaries, and the British Cabinet convened in the council chamber of the town hall, which for a few hours enjoyed the prestige of the Cabinet Room at Downing Street. The setting was not inappropriate, and the pictorial accessories at least harmonized with the occasion. The walls of the chamber where the Cabinet sat are paneled with portraits of Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Melbourne, Palmerston and Salisbury, so that the ministers as-

not originally Celts but Teutons, from southern Scotland, from England, and from the trading towns on the Continent, especially Flanders. That may explain the peculiar quality of the Inverness speech. Southerners, ill informed on the ethnography of Scotland, who make holiday excursion to the capital of the Scottish Highlands, rather expect to find a Gaelic-speaking community, and tartan regiment the sartorial vogue. On the contrary, they find themselves among a people who have no Gaelic, but who speak a purer English than any that is to be found south of the Tweed. That linguistic characteristic was noted by Defoe, and it has been attributed to the soldiers of the Commonwealth, who occupied the town for a considerable period.

The importance of Inverness as the key to the Highlands was recognized by Cromwell, who erected four massive forts, capable of accommodating 1000 men. The conquest of the Scottish

High Prime Minister. There is a certain irony in the reflection that Mr. Lloyd George sought Flowerdale for a quiet holiday. Naturally, it seems perfectly designed for that, a stout Highland mansion, veritably set among the mountains, inaccessible by rail and not easily approachable by road. It lies 60 miles beyond Inverness, and the route is largely along mountain pathways. But the ubiquitous motor penetrated to the isolated holiday home of the Prime Minister, and motor cars in amazing succession, containing cabinet ministers, Sinn Fein ambassadors, London mayors, journalists, photographers and cinema operators, made the difficult journey to the astonishment, and occasionally to the annoyance, of the sparse community of the clachan on the shores of the Gaolich. They are a primitive people and devout, and somewhat bitterly resented the activities of press photographers and cinema operators



The capital of the Highlands of Scotland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sembled round the horse-shoe table were reminded of their eminent predecessors.

But Inverness, whose habitual communal manner is sedate and reticent, while appreciative of the distinction, did not display undue elation over the ministerial invasion. The interest in the ministers who passed along her stately streets was curious rather than demonstrative and, contrary to expectation, the music of the pipes did not herald their entry into the town hall. Inverness is not a town of mushroom growth, and a Cabinet meeting is not unique in her long history. It was, of course, an important event, and rare in her recent experience. Since the Union, a British Cabinet has not hitherto assembled in Scotland, and Inverness being the chosen place, the town gains high distinction.

But the long annals of the capital of the Highlands provide historical parallels. While Scotland was still an independent kingdom, the Scots Parliament frequently met here, and decisions of grave national importance have been made on the banks of the Ness. Notably there was the assembly convened by King Robert the Bruce, in 1312, in circumstances curiously analogous to those that occasioned the summoning of the recent Cabinet by Mr. Lloyd George. Then, also, a question of national self-determination occupied the deliberations of the Scottish King and his council. They met with the ambassadors of the kingdom of Norway, and confirmed what is known as the "Annals of Norway," by which the Isle of Man and the Western Isles were transferred from the jurisdiction of Norway to the realm of Scotland.

The student of history will be interested in the archaic phrasing of that historic agreement, which opens thus: "Convening at Inverness, in Scotland, on the Sunday after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, the Most Reverend Prince, Lord Haquin 5th, by his solemn ambassadors Lord Bererus de Berkersey, a Baron, and the discreet man, Lord Ivarus, a canon of the churches of Bergen and Orkney on the one part, and the eminent Prince Robert, by the like grace, noble king of Scots, personally on the other part." It is surely a remarkable chain of circumstances that made Inverness again the scene of a Cabinet meeting, convened solely for the discussion of another and more vexing national problem. History, unfortunately, has not quite repeated itself. The contemporary problem has proved more baffling of solution, and Inverness did not witness the ratification of an agreement between Great Britain and Ireland.

The history of Inverness dates from a period more remote than that of Robert the Bruce. As a town it first appeared in the time of Macbeth, but it was the capital of the Pictish King Brude in the sixth century. It was erected a burgh by King David I, and was especially favored by his son, William of Lion, who, prolific of royal charters, granted four to Inverness, which are still treasured among the ancient documents of the town. The inhabitants of Inverness were

Highlands by the Protector did not follow, and at the Restoration the royal seal of Inverness influenced the government to destroy the Cromwellian forts, which were devoted to the utilitarian purpose of quarries. Traces of the forts remain in the Citadel, one of the numerous objects of historic interest in the town.

In later days Inverness was distinguished for its seal in the cause of preterry and Jacobitism. An ancestor of the Mackintosh, still the most potent of Highland chiefs, occupied the capital of that abortive revolution, and suffered grievously for its fealty to the tragic cause of Prince Charlie. The English troops, having crushed Jacobitism at Culloden, treated Inverness as art and part in the rebellion.

A Mackintosh still reigns at Moy Hall, some 15 miles south of Inverness, rich in relics of the stormy past, and no longer devoted to the cause, and proud to be the host of a Hanoverian King. King George was recently his guest, and the Sovereign and his Prime Minister held council in the stately home of the Mackintosh, where Prince Charlie was also a guest, shortly before Culloden. Thus operates the strange whirlwind of time.

The days of national and clan feud are past, and Inverness now leads a placid existence, concerned entirely with the arts of peace, and especially active in holiday enterprises. A stranger within its gates is not left long in ignorance of its commercial enterprise, its historical prestige and its physical charms, which are indeed manifold. He is liable to be captured by a Campbell, or it may be a Cameron or a Fraser of that ilk, and unless he is astutely elusive, he will be persuaded, in the gentle Invernessian accent, to ascend the hill of Tomnahurich, and probably under no circumstances can escape climbing the Castle hill, from whose heights is revealed in majestic panorama the Beaulieu Firth, the green slopes of Kessock, the purple mountains of Ross-shire, Ben Wyvis with its perpetual snows, the dominant guardian. Somewhere amidst these sentinel mountains lay the retreat of the Brit-

ish, with business intent, followed Mr. Lloyd George to the Free Kirk, and engaged in pursuits which in the local judgment, were "entirely unsuited to the Sabbath day."

Inverness, while for the moment it assumed political importance, was perhaps more interested in the splendid potentialities the occasion contained for its advancement as a holiday resort. The deliciously soft speech of the Invernessian is a vocal medium of much natural shrewdness. By means of it he showed himself particularly anxious to convince the numerous strangers within the gates of his beautiful town that, not only is it the capital of the Highlands, but the holiday metropolis of Scotland. Nor is the claim exaggerated. Inverness warrants the tribute paid to it by Professor Blackie in ardent verse: "All things that make a city fair are thine; the rightful queen and sovereign, of this land of bays and glens, and valiant men."

### BENGAL'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—An interesting discussion took place recently at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the division between imperial and local finance as applied to Bengal and as arranged by the reforms. Under the suggestions made by Lord Meston's committee, income tax raised and customs raised by the different provinces are handed to the central government at Delhi, while land revenue is retained by the provinces. This, it was pointed out, suited Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces very well, as their land revenue was large and could easily be increased. In Bengal it was small, and under the so-called permanent settlement made with the landholders many years ago and cannot be increased. Bengal is thus two crores of rupees in deficit. Bengal, it was claimed, should receive credit for the export duty on jute, that being entirely a monopoly of Bengal. There is little doubt that finance will be the crux on which the reforms will stand or fall.

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## LORD JELlicoe'S CALL FOR ECONOMY

New Zealand Parliament, He Indicates, Must Consider Ways to Reduce Expenditure in All the Departments of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The working session of the New Zealand Parliament opened late this year, owing to the attendance of the Prime Minister, W. P. Massey, at the Imperial Conference in London. This was unfortunate, since the business of the session was of more than usual importance.

An amended tariff is being submitted for the consideration of Parliament, and the financial situation is sufficiently difficult to require a good deal of attention. A highways bill, providing for the construction and maintenance of modern arterial roads; an amending and consolidating land bill, forestry bill, several bills amending the labor laws, and a bill providing for the government of Western Samoa are among the measures to be considered. A dozen other matters of local importance could be mentioned.

The speech delivered by the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament is usually rather a colorless reflection of the proposals of the government, and this year's speech is no exception to the rule. Lord Jellicoe, who in all departments of state and indicated that Parliament will require to give attention to the consideration of methods of reducing expenditure. He mentions that the heavily increased expenditures of the Railway Department and the Post and Telegraph Department have not been covered by recent increases in the charges made to the public, and ministers do not think that there is any probability of further increasing the revenue from these sources. This means that the expenditure must be cut down in order that the departments may be placed on a financial footing again. The state railways have never been run to make profits, but they used to pay about 3% per cent interest on their capital cost after covering all working expenses. This year they have not been earning enough to pay working expenses and some £40,000,000 of invested capital is earning no interest at all.

### Dominion Contribution to Navy

Lord Jellicoe mentions that the arrival in New Zealand waters of H. M. S. Chatham during the present year "marked the initiation of the policy of the Dominion's contribution to the maintenance of the Empire's navy by our accepting from the Admiralty a light cruiser to be stationed on our coasts, and to be used partly for visits to the islands under the control of New Zealand. I join with my ministers in hoping that success will follow our administration, that the naval service of New Zealand may prove to be popular with officers and men, and that recruiting for the navy of those of our youths who desire to serve His Majesty at sea may be encouraged."

He might have added, if his ministers had wished him to be entirely frank, that the cost of maintaining this cruiser is in the neighborhood of £300,000 a year and that ministers are not at all disposed to proceed much further at present with the provision of New Zealand's share of what the naval experts regard as an adequate Pacific fleet for the British Empire. Mr. Massey has been discussing this matter in London and he may come back with definite proposals. But if the proposals involve much additional expenditure they are likely to wait a year or two. There is to be a general election in New Zealand at the end of 1922, and the government can reasonably postpone heavy naval commitments until the results of the

Washington Conference have been considered by the people of the Dominion.

### Farmers' Losses Effect All

"The fall in the prices of wool and frozen meat" still materially affects the prosperity of the Dominion," adds the Governor-General. "The result of the fall has been serious, and the consequent loss to the farmers of their anticipated profits has affected all classes of the community. The outlook at present is sufficiently encouraging to justify the hope that prices will gradually improve, with the result that the prosperity of the Dominion will be restored to its former high level. In the meantime the resources of the banks and mercantile houses have been strained to provide the necessary advances to enable farming properties to be carried on in the absence of the return of normal years."

"Fortunately, the market for dairy produce has been well maintained, and the prospects of good returns to all engaged in the dairy products are bright. My ministers confidently anticipate that it cannot be long before the absorption of the surplus stocks of wool by the manufacturers of the world create once more a demand equal to it in excess of the annual supply. As a natural consequence of lower prices strict economy is essential in all public and private concerns. But we have always the certainty that our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the industry and determination of our people provide New Zealand with advantages in comparison with other countries which insure that our Dominion will be one of the first to recover from the difficulties which beset almost all countries throughout the civilized world."

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN JOHANNESBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The Johannesburg Local Council of the National Council of Women recently discussed the necessity of having women on the town council. The public meeting, convened by the Johannesburg Local Council of the National Council of Women of South Africa, affirms the need of cooperation of women in municipal government.

Municipal work, the mover said, was merely the town's housekeeping, and therefore women were not only competent to assist, but were as necessary to the town as to their own homes.

### NATIVES' VOICE IN RHODESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia.—Prince Arthur of Connaught in the course of his reply to native addresses said: "I hear that some of you have a wish that a son of your King shall dwell among you and voice your grievances to His Honor, the Administrator of this territory. This is well; that the people should reverently remember the memory of their past rulers, but I must tell you, as though I were a father speaking to his children, that you cannot go back, that you must go forward. This you can only do under the rule of the government under which you live, and that rule cannot be a divided one. While the family of your King will be taken care of, this wish of yours cannot be granted."

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## BRITISH PARTIES AND THEIR FUTURE

### Partnership of the Liberal and Conservative Groups in Parlia- ment May Soon Be Dissolved and Another One Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Even the intelligent observer of British politics at home has considerable difficulty in appreciating the subtle differences in the existing Coalition system. The inquiring outsider must indeed be much perplexed. There are five separate parties in the House of Commons—the Coalition, composed of Conservatives, Liberals and Labor; the Labor Party; the Independents; (a) the Bottomley Group, (b) Page-Croft's Group; and the Anti-Waste Party.

The first, which is the governing party, is substantially a Conservative Party, the Coalition Liberals, being largely outnumbered. The Labor section of the Coalition is known as the National Democratic Party but it only represents Labor in its general connotation. There are a few Labor men, who are, however, repudiated by the Labor Party. They have no serious influence on the policy of the government.

Despite its numerical strength the Coalition is scarcely a happy family. The Conservatives predominate in its general councils, but what Coalition Liberals lose numerically they gain in the unchallenged power of the Prime Minister. In fact, Mr. Lloyd George dominates the position. The Conservatives, even if they depose him tomorrow, would be faced with the difficulty of leadership.

#### Mr. Chamberlain as Leader

It is true that Mr. Chamberlain acts now as leader by consent and approval, but his position is not unchallenged. There are others whose claims and influence are as high and as great as his. He is not a popular figure, and although an accomplished parliamentarian is not by any means an ideal leader of the House. He has none of the quality of a great leader, but is rather a solid, stolid, blunt party man. And so Parliament is in this position—Conservatives clinging in the last resort to the Prime Minister, who sways to their side most frequently while his followers away with him. Occasionally, very occasionally, there is some protest, but it is never great and certainly never effective. They protest their liberalism, but it is really a question of whistling to keep their courage up.

The unsolved question of the Coalition is whether the Prime Minister has abandoned his liberalism. He protests that he has not and his followers are even more emphatic on the point. Those who are Liberals but not in the Coalition shake their heads. Mr. Lloyd George is credited with four possible designs: To renounce liberalism and lead a Tory Party; to lead a National Party; to lead the Liberal Party; to lead the Labor Party. The first is unlikely; the second is possible; the third might happen in certain circumstances; the fourth is out of the question. The actual alternatives are the second and third. If he saw his way clearly to the third he would probably make a bid for that.

#### The Liberals' Position

This leads to an immediate consideration of the position of the Liberal Party. Numerically it is weak in the House of Commons, but it commands the support of the party in the country. There is no vacancy in the leadership, as Mr. Asquith still holds that position. The leadership of the Liberal Party is in the gift of Liberal members of the House of Commons and the Liberal Party in joint meeting. So that if Mr. Lloyd George came out of the Coalition he would be former Liberal Prime Minister, but not the Liberal leader.

Mr. Lloyd George might qualify for the succession in the opposition, but it could only in any event come after there was a vacancy and after an interval in time. His immediate following would probably resent this. The prospect of further internecine warfare would be deplorable and may make such a course of action unlikely. In which case the Prime Minister would appear to the country on the basis of a new party. For this he would receive the support of nine-tenths of his present Liberal supporters and a large proportion of the Conservatives.

It would be interesting to observe the effect on the two great traditional parties. The Conservative Party, if it fought on independent lines, would go through the experience of the Liberal Party in 1918. The Liberal Party would fare much better and would secure a substantial support at the polls. The Liberal Party has had a hard row to hoe. It originated the call for economy, but owing to the absence of a press this has been siphoned from them and dressed up in the clothes of Anti-Waste. Mr. Asquith gave the lead on the Irish settlement, but the Prime Minister, after spurning it, has now made it his own. To lose the credit of two cardinal issues is not quite the happiest experience which could befall any party. At the same time that it should have been able to exert that influence is no mean achievement for a party of less than 40 members of Parliament. It means that it is quite able to challenge the government on the hustings.

#### Liberal's Independent Attitude

The desire for complete independence on the part of Labor makes opposition difficult. The Labor Party was desirous of being the official opposition to the government in 1919—a claim which Liberals could not and did not admit. Although there is now usually joint action, it is never organized as such, and there is always present the desire in both sections of the

opposition to score off each other if by so doing credit can be acquired in the country.

Labor is looking forward to power and wishes to exert it singlehanded. With them, as with Conservatives and Liberals, there is trouble about leadership. No one stands to Labor as Mr. Lloyd George stands to the Coalition. There are many Labor leaders but no one leader of Labor. Nor is the progress of Labor in the country sufficiently great to justify expectations of a Labor Ministry for some considerable time.

There is only one practical combination that could face the government and beat it—a Coalition of Labor and Liberalism on a policy on which they agreed. Such a Coalition would differ from the present inasmuch as it would be a post-election coalition, not a pre-war coalition. It would not be a combination of men whose political policies and program was as sundered as the poles. Liberalism and Labor go the same way for the longer part of the road, and labor men could agree to postpone the rest of the journey until they were asked to take it by a majority which would make them a government.

#### Reform as Battleground

Whatever happens, the future of British politics is bound to be both interesting and fascinating. It is within the range of possibility that the Anti-Waste Party may return sufficient members at a general election to render the present coalition ineffective. If Liberal, Labor, and Anti-Waste combined to act against it. Although still the largest single party in the House, it might conceivably cease to have a majority over all other parties.

Whatever the alignment of parties there would emerge certain results. Peace and retrenchment would be secured. Reform would be the battleground. That would resolve itself into a fight between those who believe that expenditure on certain reforms is ultimately remunerative from the national standpoint and those who, whether they thought this or not, are opposed to any expenditure until the books balance. Mr. Bottomley, who leads the Independents, is shrewd enough to see this and has recently thrown his influence against Anti-Waste candidates. Labor presses it very hard and is all for social expenditure. Liberals stress the retrenchment phase; Labor the social side.

He is a very discerning man who sees a clear way out. The Israelites had at least the advantage of a definite Promised Land. Its location and nature were both known and the whole people were on the march to it. In Britain each party has its own Promised Land and its own leaders, leading portions of the people, in different directions.

#### Popular Desire for Peace

The Promised Land for the moment is more important than the leaders. Britons want peace; they want economy and lighter taxation; they want to be done with the Irish question; they want to get on with their work. While the shoe of money pinches, they are more concerned with the "hurt" than with anything else. This does not mean that they have lost their ideals. It only means they have reluctantly abandoned them meanwhile. Indeed one reason why the present government prolongs its life is that the voters on the whole are too absorbed in their own to seriously make an effort to get out of them. This may be putting the cart before the horse, but it is true. Men are intent on restoring their business; on holding on to it; on weathering hard times. These consume all their energies. The moment they have leisure it will be otherwise. Given a general election they will take leisure enough to alter the carte blanche coupon authority of the last election. But the lack of real appreciation of the position may give in some ways as unsatisfactory a result.

### FIXING THE POSTAL RATES IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—"Al-Bachir," an Arabian daily, recently published an interesting article on the new fixation of postal and telegraphic rates, which came into force last June. In conformity with the decision of the International Conference at Madrid, every letter sent from France which does not exceed 20 grams in weight pays 50 centimes. If sent from the Lebanon or Syria the same letter is rated at three Syrian piastres, which is equivalent to 60 centimes—a difference of 20 per cent.

The inhabitants naturally desire to know the reason for these differences in charge for outgoing mail. The postal union, they say, is now in operation and ought to be maintained on the same basis in all countries. The Syrian paper money is no different from the French in value, and rises or falls with it according to the fluctuations of the Bourse, hence cannot be made a ground for these discrepancies. It is evident, says "Al-Bachir," that these increases will be detrimental to the commercial relations of the country with foreign countries. Exportation by parcel post will also receive a setback, it is asserted, since a parcel which could be sent from France to Haifa or Port Said for 4 francs would cost 8 francs if sent from Beirut to Haifa or Port Said, i.e. 40 Syrian piastres.

If the government, says the writer, has good reasons for these high rates, of which the population are ignorant, it would be better to make them generally known, in order that everybody may appreciate the justice which has resulted in this setback to the commerce of the country.

## FARM INSTITUTES IN BRITAIN EXPAND

### Improved Agricultural Methods Taught With Cooperation of the Farmers, Who Are Less Conservative Than Formerly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

TAMWORTH, England—In agricultural circles, the autumn season has been regarded as marking a new era in rural education. During October seven new farm institutes have been prepared for the reception of students. The importance of this development—having regard to the present condition of British agriculture—cannot be overestimated. It is felt that the establishment of these institutes throughout the countries of Great Britain will supply a need which the agricultural industry has sadly lacked in recent years.

Thirty years ago, a recognized system of training in agriculture was practically unknown. Very little use had been made in farming of the theoretical discoveries of natural science. At the beginning of the present century, chemists and botanists had commenced to apply their methods, in earnest, to the problems of the farmer. The latter, however, was found to be very conservative in his ideas and to have but little inclination to avail himself of information which would lead to improved methods of cultivation and stock raising.

Agricultural education and research work has made enormous strides during recent years—more particularly since the acute food-shortage experienced in Great Britain during 1914 and the subsequent years of the war. Until the present, however, this progress has been practically confined to the training of professional men as technical experts on agricultural subjects. Moreover, as a general rule, the discoveries made at agricultural research stations have only been available to these trained agriculturists owing to the extremely technical language in which the publications from these establishments have been written.

#### An Elaborate Curriculum

There is little doubt that the apathy which the British farmer showed toward the theoretical side of his industry was largely responsible for the apparent neglect of his requirements in the course of instruction provided at the agricultural colleges, where, as a general rule, the curriculum is too elaborate and expensive for the ordinary farmer or his son.

Happily, however, the attitude of the British farmer toward technical education has greatly changed during recent years. The undoubted success, from a practical standpoint, of artificial manures, concentrated feedings, and labor-saving machinery has proved to the farmer the necessity of improving upon the routine methods adopted by his predecessors.

The financial strain which is at present being experienced throughout Great Britain is causing organizers of every industry to seek more economical means of production. Agriculture, to maintain its position, must of necessity make use of more progressive methods. The present season financially speaking is the worst that has been experienced by farmers in Great Britain for many years—in spite of the bonus which will be received from the government for the wheat and oats harvests.

#### Modern Agricultural Methods

No official subsidy will be received after this payment. Farmers are therefore faced with the prospect of a continuance of the high cost of their requirements and no financial assistance to cope with the steady fall in the prices which they are receiving for their produce. When announcing a few months ago the proposed cessation of official guaranteed prices to farmers, Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the government proposed to grant a sum of £1,000,000 for the development of agricultural education and research.

In taking this step, the Ministry of Agriculture has recognized that the future success of farming in Great Britain depends mainly upon the extent to which modern methods, based upon discoveries of natural scientists and confirmed by trained agriculturists, will be adopted by the farming community. The farm institutes, which are now being opened, are intended to bridge the gap which has so long existed between the agricultural colleges and the practical farmers. The courses of instruction at farm institutes are intended mainly to meet the requirements of farmers' sons.

#### Adding to Efficiency

These students—who will need no training in the actual manual operations of the farm—will only be re-

quired to be in residence at the institutes for two terms, each lasting for about 12 weeks during the winter months. In this time it is hoped that they will receive sufficient knowledge of a theoretical nature to enable them to put into practice systems of progressive agriculture on their return to their home farms.

These institutes are also prepared to give farmers in their locality every assistance and advice with regard to difficulties they may experience in the management of their land and live stock. A further development of this branch of agricultural education is shortly expected, and experts feel confident that the scheme will add greatly to the farming efficiency of Great Britain in future years.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST IRISH PROFITEERS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The anti-profiteering campaign is sweeping along triumphantly, and if it continues as it has commenced, Dublin, said to be the "dearest city in the British Isles," will shortly have returned to something like pre-war conditions—plus 50 per cent or so as a kind of "post-war bonus," as some one has remarked, for the disconsolate profiteers. Even for this relief there is much gratitude.

The master bakers announced the price of the two-pound loaf as 6½d., while the same may be bought in London for 5½d.

Some cattle dealers, dispensing entirely with middlemen, are acting as meat purveyors on their own account and retailing beef and mutton at stalls in some of the back streets at 1s. per pound. The shops have accordingly followed by reducing their prices from 2s. 2d. per pound to 1s. 5d. for the best cuts. Potatoes have quickly fallen from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 2d. per stone and less.

One hears of butter sold in country markets at 9d. a pound, but one does not see it in town quoted at less than 1s. 10d. for the best quality. Eggs seem still to average between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per dozen, in spite of all one reads in the papers to the effect that they are abundant in the country markets. The prohibitive parcel postage rates and the high charges on the railways are, of course, mainly responsible for the difficulty in distributing foodstuffs, or such inequalities could not exist. Fish and fruit are still sold at more than double the London prices, and milk keeps up to 8d. per quart and threatens to be even higher immediately.

Business dealings in coal are not easily understood. In Rathmines, a Dublin township, the Urban Council can buy it at 45s. per ton, whereas in the city the merchants are charging from £3 to £3 5s. In Derry the price is 38s., the lowest price quoted since pre-war days.

A request that Dail Eireann should legislate on profiteering has been lodged but it is considered officially by the Department of Trade and Commerce that the only effective cure lies in keen competition and the organization of consumers cooperative societies; that the fixing of maximum prices would probably lead to such being maintained indefinitely, and although such drastic dealing had to be resorted to in times of war it would not provide an effective remedy if it were to be enforced in peace time.

#### BIG BEET CROP HARVESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

GROTON, South Dakota—Three boys in the agriculture class of the Groton high school have completed the harvesting of 15 tons of mangel-wurzels raised on three-fifths of an acre of new ground. The crop was planted last spring as part of the class work in agriculture.

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## PLAN FOR A FORUM ON AIR TRANSPORT

### Coming International Congress on Aerial Navigation, at Paris, Will Consider Aviation From Three Points of View

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

LONDON, England—During the international aero show at Paris, from November 15 to 26, the first international congress on aerial navigation will be held, under the patronage of Laurent Eynac, Undersecretary of State for Aeronautics. Its object is the preparation of a complete statement on all the principal questions affecting the development of flying from the technical, financial, and legislative points of view. The president of the committee of organization is Pierre Flandin, former Undersecretary for Air; the president of the technical committee is Mr. Soreau, and of the committee on navigation, Colonel Spaccanone. The British Air Ministry are arranging for the second national air conference, to be held at the Guildhall, City of London, next February. It will be remembered that the first conference was held there last October.

For the Paris conference a subscription of £1 makes one an "adherent" and entitles him to a complete report of the papers that will be read and discussed. These will be numerous, and will refer to the advantages of all-metal construction, the respective advantages of monoplane and multiplane, motors for commercial aviation, the utilization of the results of laboratory research, navigation by various methods, the organization of air lines, legislation and control, and many other subjects.

#### Importance of Air Transport

The determination evinced by the holding of these important conferences, the personnel engaged, and the wide scope of the deliberations constitute a guarantee that whatever troubles aviation may be suffering from will be surmounted, and that air transport will be duly developed to the important place in the affairs of the community it must ere long occupy. They are not mere assemblies of interested trades; they betoken the scientific and economic importance of air transport. If, looking back to early railway days, it is impossible to discover that anything of the kind took place in relation to the development of railways, the reason is that railways did not need it.

Railways were no more than a development of land transport by means of metal tracks and the steam engine. Air navigation is on an altogether different basis, for it utilizes an element that for transport purposes had hitherto been entirely neglected. Assuming that it can be fully utilized and with no disabling circumstances, the

change at hand is a revolution; the beginning of a new era, a change the like of which has not occurred in historic times.

There is one danger in such conference, the danger of dogmatism. The whole subject is in its infancy, and those who have studied it are for the most part dominated by a sense of the remarkable victories already achieved and are apt to imagine that they have explored the whole country, whereas they have but just crossed the frontier. And from their ranks are drawn most of those who occupy official posts in aeronautics, in air ministries, on councils of aeronautical bodies, and the like. There is, therefore, a strong tendency toward the setting up of an "aeronautical priesthood."

The aeronautical cause is, on the whole, in fairly good hands; but it is very necessary that those in authority should display the widest possible tolerance of ideas and refuse to be tied down to formulas and creeds. In Great Britain there has been too much of that sort of thing, and in some directions it has taken absurd forms. Thus, it has become dogma that Great Britain is so handicapped as regards climatic conditions that the development of aviation in it is almost impossible. It has become an accepted belief in high quarters that regular night flying is impossible! Both these beliefs are absolutely without foundation, for it was demonstrated during the war that flying in all weathers and at night could be carried on with wonderful regularity. How much easier would it be in peace time!

#### Freight for Aerial Lines

Another baseless article of faith is that a country with many railways is already so well provided with transport that flying will not have a chance. Quite the contrary to that is the truth: the existence of busy railways is proof of great industrial activity, and this would produce plenty of freight for air lines; whereas in countries with small populations and few railways there would not be enough air traffic, although it might pay to start air lines to open up the country and prepare the way for railways.

It is to be hoped that at these two coming conferences the greatest possible latitude will be given. This is mentioned here in the belief that it is important to the aeronautical communities in the United States, England and France. As regards Great Britain, it is feared that although a wide invitation to the Paris conference has been issued, the procedure will be such as to exclude papers that do not fit fairly closely the official ideas. British representatives to the conference will be so many that only a small proportion of the papers offered will be admitted; and probably a committee of selection will be formed, and this committee will be a committee of the "aeronautical priesthood."

Perhaps it will be sufficient to mention this beforehand to prevent any serious abuse; but it is particularly desirable to remember that this is an extremely critical period, and that good work done now will bear rich fruit, whereas the wasting of an opportunity now may have deplorable consequences.

## COMMERCIAL AIR ROUTES OUTLINED

### British Companies May Eventu- ally Fly Between London and Far-Away Dominion Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of the Scottish branch of the Royal Aeronautical Society held in Glasgow, Lord Weir spoke on the future of commercial aviation and the outlook as far as Great Britain was concerned. The British industry, he said, comprising designers, manufacturers and transport companies, would find that their largest field of effort would be in the great British dominions and colonies, where the competition with existing means of transport was not severe, where aircraft would offer the greatest possible advantages, and where meteorological conditions were much more suitable than in the home islands.

To enable those authorities to attack these problems with conviction, knowledge and experience, the cross-Channel routes were invaluable from the economic point of view. When British transport companies were in the position to show that—between London and the European capitals—they could operate high speed services of genuine passenger and goods-carrying machines reliably, safely, and on a strictly economic basis, then they would be in a position to attack the greater problems such as India, Australia, Cairo, and the Cape with confidence and with some degree of certainty of being able to raise the necessary large capital required.

The proposals made by the Air Ministry covering the assistance of approved companies were, he thought, generous and really helpful; the onus of responsibility for development now rested on the shoulders of private enterprise rather than on the ministry, and he trusted that private enterprise would respond in full degree. Fortunately the price of petrol was now considerably reduced, and that should operate as a definite further incentive to British effort.

They had heard and read a lot recently of the progress that other countries were making. Self-depreciation had always been a British characteristic, especially in regard to new developments, but he had the greatest possible faith in the British people, and he was fully convinced that a close and thorough investigation into the factors which marked real progress would disclose that Great Britain was making quite as sound headway in aviation, whether technically, commercially, or in a military sense, as any other country; and that despite the handicap of the present financial position, the British air effort of the war, he believed, would be repeated in every phase of British aeronautical progress.

Lord Invernairn said Glasgow would be one of the centers in which it was intended to move actively in the near future. It was up to them, therefore, to see that the efforts of Glasgow should not be lost.

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HATS

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Biggest Mountain in the World

You have all heard of Mt. Everest; I am quite sure of that. You probably know that it is the highest and biggest mountain in the world, but do you know that all this last summer a party of brave men have been trying to find a way right up to the top? Well, they have, and a most interesting time they have been having.

Mt. Everest stands right away in a great range of mountains called the Himalayas which lie alongside the northern boundary of India. At first Himalaya sounds a long word, but it is really a very easy one to remember once you know what it means. It means "The home of snow," and so there is scarcely any need for me to tell you that there are very many hundreds of snow mountains in that range; in fact there are thousands of them, and they stretch in a huge and almost unbroken wall for nearly 2000 miles. Liverpool, in England, is just about 3000 miles from New York in America, so you can see that the "Home of snow" makes a very nice long wall along the Indian boundary. But it is also a very thick wall, too; in fact it is 100 miles from side to side. And its height? Well, this, of course, depends on what part you go to, but it is almost everywhere nearly four miles high, and in some places it is even four and a half miles high, while there is one special place, just like a great tower on top of the wall, where it is five miles high! Think of that. And the mountain which stands on the very top of this great tower is Mt. Everest.

Now you must understand that India lies on one side, the southern, of this great wall, and on the other side is a country called Tibet. Tibet is the most mysterious country in the whole world. To begin with, it is raised up above the rest of Asia like a table, and so it is called a table-land, for it is very flat. And it is a pretty high table too, for it is quite three miles above the sea. Because it is so high up it is very cold, and there are miles and miles of deserts which are only inhabited by men in the summer months. These men are mostly shepherds and goatherds who own huge flocks of sheep and herds of goats. But there is another animal which is also found in Tibet and nowhere else in the world, and that is a yak. A yak is a kind of cow, but very different from an ordinary cow, because it has to live in cold and dreary Tibet. It has a shaggy coat of long hair, which very nearly reaches the ground, and it has a huge big bushy tail, just as if it or 20 horses' tails were all bundled into one. They are usually black or black and white in color, but wild yaks are always black.

Yaks are very useful animals, for they give very good milk, and they make excellent beasts of burden, being able to carry great heavy packages over all sorts of steep and precipitous mountains. Their hoofs are huge and in winter act like snow shoes and prevent them from sinking into the snow.

The party of men who are going to try and get to the top of Mt. Everest have been carrying almost all their luggage, tents, clothes and food and what not on yaks, for these animals are the only creatures which carry loads over high and dangerous mountains.

This summer these men have been exploring all round Mt. Everest in order to try and find a way up which they will hope to follow next year, for in the winter the cold is so bitter and the snow falls so thickly that it would be quite impossible to climb at all. They have had a very difficult task because Mt. Everest stands just on the Tibetan edge of the great wall of mountains, which I told you was 100 miles thick. Consequently Col. Howard Bury, for that is the name of the leader of the party, had to take his expedition right across the wall before he even reached Mt. Everest. He very wisely chose a place where the wall had crumbled a bit. Colonel Bury and his party traveled up this crumbled part and got right into Tibet on the far side of the big wall, and then they packed all their baggage on yaks and marched until they camped right under the huge tower, the top of which is Mt. Everest.

There they have been all the summer, having all kinds of funny experiences about which I will tell you some other time. In the meantime we soon hope to hear from Colonel Bury that he has found a way which may lead right up to the very top of the biggest mountain in the world.

## A Day's Experience in the Sierras

Camping in the mountains—which for us meant riding horseback all day and sleeping in a sleeping bag right out on the ground with only the stars and the sky above—is the most wonderful thing that can be imagined.

We were on just such a camping trip as this, when one morning we were somewhat surprised upon awakening to find what looked like enormous dark brown and black clouds almost on top of us. But we soon discovered that the "clouds" were our horses and mules walking by. As we had to move camp that day you may be sure we lost no time in calling the cowboy so that he could round up the animals, for if they once left the meadow where they had been grazing it might take some time to find them. After breakfast our ponies were soon mounted, and all that morning we jogged along so quietly and in such a monotonous manner that every one of us wished something

more or less out of the ordinary would happen. Then, just as we were nearing a large camp, the shouting of a number of men and women who were standing on the river's bank attracted our attention. Riding quickly up to them, we found one of our pack mules on his back in the water with the cowboy in the river beside him holding up the animal's head. Another mule was also on his back on the little narrow bank, with his hoofs suspended in the air, for they had been caught in a tree. What had happened was this: The mules had been tied together, and as they were led over the log bridge one tripped, dragging the other down with him. They certainly did look funny, and we all had a good laugh watching one floundering in the shallow water and the other scrambling on the bank. The animals were soon righted and repacked, but, sad to say, most of our sugar was gone, as it had been on the mule that fell into the river; but then such experiences may happen in the mountains, and it was in the day's good fun.

That night we all turned in early, and there we were—with the same stars and the same sky above us and just one more funny experience behind us to think about.

## When Beech Leaves Met Oak Leaves

When the wind sang his autumn song to the little beech leaves, two of them followed him for a very long way. They went right over the hill with the pines on the top. What a blow they had! They thought perhaps they would go on with him right to the sea, like one of the little laurel leaves from the red house had done. They still whispered about that in Woodland, but when they saw the little white house with the newly painted green gate they stayed there. They simply could not help it—it was so pretty. There was another gate, green, too, leading from the kitchen garden into the paddock where Bimbo, the donkey, and Betsy, the goat, lived. The two little leaves made for this. As Betsy saw them flying over the paddock she shrieked about and gave two funny little leaps into the air, as though she were trying to fly with them. And Bimbo? Well, he gave a very loud bray, and Joe, the stable boy, said, "It will rain when this wind drops." But it didn't. Over and over, and round and round whizzed the little beech leaves. At length they settled down by the gate, just where the post goes into the ground.

I could never tell you half the things they saw. A brown earwig lived on the bottom rail. At least he did one night. He was always trying different rails to see which he liked best, but he never seemed able to decide. As for satisfaction, all of them seemed equally nice. He loved the beautiful rides with the children. One side post had fallen a little so the gate did not latch properly. I expect you know the kind it was. Long, with a beautiful firm rail half way up, which you could stand on and bend over the top. Once it was started it would go, swiftly at first, "click," past the post which should have stopped the rapid flight forward but didn't, then "click" back again. Well, the brown earwig loved the little beech leaves of these joys, and they crept right into the very corner of the firm rail to try it for themselves. Joe, the stable boy, was the first to go through with a pair of water and a carrot for Bimbo. He gave Betsy a pat as he went past, and there and then the little beech leaves thought Joe was a very nice boy. But the ride! They thought it better than they think the water-chute or the switch-back railway. They waited for Joe to go through again with pleasurable expectancy, but this time he just pushed the gate with his foot and it "clicked" once, then it stood still.

They thought the very best days were the children's half holidays. How the big green gate worked then! Sometimes it went so fast that it gave a queer creak by the hinges, just like the brown windmill did when it was stopping work for the evening, and then the children shouted for glee, and the little leaves rustled with pleasure and joy. One day there had been lovely rides for nearly the whole afternoon, and what had then happened? The little oak leaves came flying over the paddock just as the brown beech leaves had done before. How they laughed and chatted as they met!

I cannot tell you all the good times that were theirs after this, but I want to tell you what they did when the swinging gate joys were over for the year. When the first frost came the earwig looked for a fresh house, and the little leaves settled on the ground. They were anxious to repay the earwig for his kindness to them through the yellow autumn days. The little oak leaves lay on the ground quite comfortably, and the brown beech leaves leaned against the root of a privet growing in the hedge. And the little earwig? Well, he just crept into his new house and got under the beautiful oak leaf blankets and went happily to sleep.

## Making Chains Out of Cherry Stones

Save all the cherry stones you can get—wash and split each in halves with an old knife and hammer—then fix one by one, flat side uppermost, between a cork and a previously moistened stone—a doorstep will do excellently. Carefully grind until you have only thin rings left, then split these once with a sharp penknife. When a number of rings have been prepared in this way it will be seen that they can easily be linked together by deft fingers and quite jolly little chains can be made and utilized for various ornamental purposes.



## As the Crow Flies

Bobby and I had often thought how jolly it would be to take a walking trip as straight as the crow flies in some direction, just to see what we would have to go through and over, and where we would come out. So one day we started out. We each had a canvas knapsack strapped to our backs containing only those things that we thought necessary to our comfort, such as a frying-pan, kettle, two tin cups, forks and spoons, flour, bacon, cocoa, salt and sugar. Our pockets contained jackknives, matches, string, compass and other odds and ends generally found about a boy's person. We were warmly dressed in khaki knickers and sweaters and had two blankets and a rubber ground cloth. Thus outfitted we felt capable of conquering the wilderness world, no matter what obstacle it should place in our path. Oh, I had almost forgotten to mention Spot. Spot was a white and brown dog, half spaniel and less than half terrier, and the most irresponsible animal that ever went on a hike. He added considerable interest to the expedition.

Well, we climbed the hill behind the town and stopped to consult the compass. "Let's go west," proposed Bobby, and west it was.

"Remember," said I, "we are to go straight as a crow, no turning aside for anything unless maybe a pond. March!" At first the way led through a deep, black spruce forest, where one's feet felt without noise on the dried needles and one's eyes could see but a few yards down the twisting, tangled corridors. Every little while we were forced to pull out the compass and correct our course. Then the woods thinned out into swamp and alder clumps, and by getting our eye on some far-off landmark, such as a ramble or lobe elm, we could travel a good piece in the right direction. It was surprising how quickly the time flew. Suddenly it was noon, and coming to a tiny brook we paused to partake of our first meal.

"We haven't come on anything very strange yet," said Bobby as he was collecting sticks for the fire, "but I never know what's coming. Do you think we will find places where no white man has ever been before?"

"I don't see why not. The woods are pretty big. Suppose we discovered a gold mine or even a lost city of the ancients! People are so used to keeping to the roads that they really don't know anything about the country between."

We ate our bacon without bread, drank cocoa, wiped off the plates with leaves and went on our way rejoicing. It was up hill and down dale all the afternoon and always trees, trees, trees, hardwoods and evergreens, here a clearing made by the ax of man, there a thicket so dense that nothing but a squirrel or a boy could have explored it. But the first real difficulty to confront us was a windfall, acres in extent, where a gale had tumbled the trees to the ground in one great tangle. It took us an hour at least to get through—if we had not been traveling as a crow flies we would have gone around—and we only succeeded by balancing on the trunks suspended like girder five and ten feet in air. As for Spot, he simply had to tunnel his way through, coming out on the far side so matted with burrs and twigs and balsam that the home folks



"Through the gate that swings at the end of the lane"

## At the End of the Lane

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
A: the end of the lane I saw today  
Sweet honey-suckle in trailing spray,  
And a dainty blue harebell in the grass  
Curtsying when a breeze did pass.

A bumblebee in a foxglove swung,  
An orange-tip moth to a thistle clung:  
Under the hedge I stole a peep  
At a pretty brown dormouse fast asleep.

From the harvest fields on the other side,  
When reaping was finished at eventide,  
Came Poppet and Smiler with laden wain  
Through the gate that swings at the end of the lane.

## Some Picture Stunts

"All ready, camera!" This is what a moving picture director says when he is ready for a picture to be taken, and the director is the man who bosses the taking of moving pictures. You often hear people talk about taking snapshots, but there is a great deal more work connected with taking moving pictures. When a motion picture company goes to some special place to take a picture, to get some particular scenery or background, it is called "going on location." Maybe the director wants to take a picture up in the mountains or in some town in front of a grocery store. Then he does one of two things. He takes the actors and actresses right up to the mountains or to the town where the store is and takes the picture "on location" or he has an imitation store built at the moving picture studio and the picture is taken "on the set."

"Set" is the name for scenery used to represent the real object, which in this case would be imitation mountains or a make-believe store. There are lots of stunts used in taking motion pictures. One stunt that is often used is to hold a big mirror, the kind that is hung on a wall above a bureau, in a position so the sun's rays will strike the mirror and reflect a bright light to some darker place that needs more light.

When you are taking pictures some day with your camera, you try this stunt, having some one hold a mirror to reflect the sunlight and then stand in the shade of a tree with the reflected sunlight to brighten the spot. See if it doesn't work nicely!

## The Spoon in the Water

It was August and Daisy, Douglas and Dick were in water, on the water or near it all day long. Their special water was a lake tucked away among the mountains in British Columbia and their boat was painted black and white. They were in it today rowing to their favorite island and taking the picnic basket with them. Now it happened somehow that while Dick was rummaging round to find the chocolate one of the spoons slipped out of the basket and got pushed overboard, without anyone noticing what had happened.

Down went the spoon through the clear green water, down and down till at last—plunk!—she landed on the sand at the bottom. The spoon looked around her, you see she was well

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## Patchwork and Merry-Go-Rounds

"Isn't this a pretty patchwork quilt," asked Peggy admiringly. She sat up in her little bed and patted the pink calico petals of a rose grandmother had cunningly worked in the pattern of the counterpane. "Mother, this winter I'm going to learn to do patchwork!"—She paused suddenly and listened. Then she nodded warningly to Mother. "Do run, Mother dear," she whispered. "The Limerick's coming and he'd so much rather find me alone."

The words were no more than out of Peggy's mouth when there was a little laugh, thin and high and clear like the tinkle of ice in a glass, and a tiny voice to match it inquired curiously, "What's patchwork, Peggy?"

"Oh, Limerick, dear, I'm so glad to see you," the little girl exclaimed. This was just a way of speaking, as she couldn't see him at all, although they were quite as good friends as if she could. "Patchwork? Why, er—patchwork is er, why patchwork is—Well, you see, Limerick, dear, when you make patchwork, you cut up pieces of cloth and sew them together again, and when they're all sewed they're prettier than they were in the first place."

"H'm," observed the Limerick. "I see. But what I don't understand, Peggy, is why it takes so much time for you to explain something you know so well. Now, if I had been brought up on patchwork, or under it, as I see you are, at least every night, I could describe it without as much as a single 'er'."

"How would you do it," inquired Peggy politely. She loved the Limerick so much that she didn't mind even his boasting.

"Why, I'd say. Take a small piece of cloth called a patch. Sew it up and don't shrink. (That's why it's patchwork.) And make a quilt out of the batch."

There, he finished, a little hurriedly, "that's not up to my best language. What with trying to talk both prose and Limericks, Peggy, sometimes I don't do very well with either."

"I think that's very interesting, your description," Peggy exclaimed. "I don't wonder you think I'm slow. But tell me, Limerick, dear, how is everything at home? Do the Childe still live next door to you, and how are things growing in their Garden of Verses?"

"Yes, they're still there," laughed the Limerick. "And such amusing neighbors you never did see. They are people who know how to describe things, if you like. The moon, for instance. The moon has a face like the clock in the hall—I'd never thought of it before, but when I saw the face on that old clock on your landing, I declare it looked exactly the same. Oh, they're very interesting neighbors. By the way, Peggy, there was some sort of a fair out our way the other day. And there was something they called a merry-go-round. He paused doubtfully. Peggy was tempted to remind him that he said if he knew about anything he could describe it without hesitating, but she remembered that the Limerick was a guest and held her tongue. She thought sometimes there wasn't any really good time to be rude. You couldn't be rude when you were a hostess; you couldn't be rude when you were a guest. She decided to place the problem before her visitor.

"Limerick, dear, you can't be unpleasant to anyone who is visiting you. It's very rude."—She paused and the Limerick listened attentively.

"And you can't be rude to anyone you're visiting. Now what I'd like to know is this. When can you be rude? I mean when is it all right to be rude?" She was so interested in her question that she leaned way over, the better to hear Limerick's answer. It came promptly.

"When is it all right to be rude?" repeated the Limerick, merrily. "Why, that's simple. When you're alone, of course."

"The idea," observed Peggy, with a chuckle. "Why if you were alone, who would there be to be rude to?"

"Nobody," answered the Limerick contentedly. "That's just it. For then you will never be rude. But I was going to ask you about this merry-go-round, I think they called it."

"Merry-go-round," corrected Peggy, trying not to giggle. "What about it, Limerick, dear. I love to ride on one."

"Well, I watched the children riding on it," went on the Limerick. "But I couldn't understand it. One boy specially I watched. He got on and rode round and round for as much as five minutes and then he got off the same place that he got off and—"

"Yes," prompted Peggy kindly. "What was it you didn't understand, Limerick, dear?"

"Well, to be honest with you," confessed the Limerick, "it was this. I could see that he started and got back. I could tell that easily enough. But," declared the questioner, with a puzzled air, "what I couldn't make out was where had he been?"

At this absurd question Peggy burst into such a peal of laughter that she had to smother it in her pillow. When she lifted her head she moved closer to the Limerick to explain to him that on a merry-go-round you went to the same place over and over. But just as she started in to explain—

"Peggy dear," whispered Mother with a little laugh, "if you don't stop reaching over the edge of the bed, as if you were trying to talk to some one under it, I'll have to put you in a crib. You've had quite a nap—have you been having a little chat with the Limerick?"

"Yes," agreed Peggy, "and Mother—he gets funnier and funnier every time he comes."



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FUTURE TRADING  
ACT CONTESTED

Chicago Board of Trade Files  
Suit in Court to Try Out  
Constitutionality of New Rule  
Governing Grain Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—To forestall any attempt by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new farmers' national grain sales agency, to get a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade, and to avert what is described as a prohibitive tax on "future" trading, eight grain brokers have filed a suit in the United States District Court here to test the constitutionality of the Future Trading Act.

John Hill Jr., an outstanding "former" among the board members, who for many years fought to have trading in "puts and calls" abolished, leads the petitioning brokers. They seek to enjoin H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, from enforcing the act. Judge K. M. Landis has issued an order directing C. F. Clyde, United States District Attorney, to show cause why an injunction should not issue.

## Hearing Is Requested

Coincident with this order, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which fostered the grain growers' organization, has applied to the Secretary of Agriculture for a hearing relative to practices, rules and regulations to be enforced on the grain exchanges when his administration begins December 24. The act was passed by Congress last August.

While the board itself is described in its charter as a cooperative institution, it has never permitted cooperative companies to buy memberships. Farmers' companies which were not cooperative have been admitted.

One of the chief objects of the Future Trading Act, in the view of the agricultural "Bloc," which supported it, was to open the various grain exchanges to farmers' cooperative commission firms. These firms propose to return to members profits from brokerage commissions on a patronage basis.

John Hill Jr. and his associates brought their suit on behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade because the directors of the board had refused to take such action.

After defining the four different methods of trading on the board, "cash trades," "cash trades for deferred shipments," "puts and calls," which were abolished October 1, and "future trades," the brokers defended trading in "futures" as legitimate. It is a method of insurance made use of by the miller and the grain merchant, they said, for protection from loss by price fluctuations.

It was admitted, however, that three-fourths of the trading in "futures" is done with no intention of calling for the actual delivery of grain at a future date. The deals are fulfilled through settling differences in prices, a practice known as "ringing." It is this extra trading that has no relation to actual handling of the grain—which the farmers have been fighting for years.

No member of the board can afford to make contracts for future delivery and pay the tax imposed by the act, according to the brokers. Thus the law in effect prohibits such trading by any except grain growers, or members of growers' associations. Under the act, growers are exempted from the tax of 20 cents a bushel on "future" contracts for wheat, corn, and oats.

This tax, declared the bill, made the act unconstitutional in that it tends to deprive members of the board of their property "without due process of law," by depriving them of this method of trading.

Compulsory admission of representatives of producers to the board, as required under the act, will impair the value of the membership in the board, thereby depriving present members of property. This, also, it was claimed, made the law unconstitutional.

In seeking to regulate commerce purely intrastate in character it was declared the act was again in violation of the Constitution, as it interferes with the right of the State of Illinois to provide for and regulate a grain exchange within its borders for intrastate purposes.

Other points of attack were that the act attempts to convert private property to public use without adequate compensation; imposes taxes that benefit one class at the expense of another; and authorizes unreasonable searches by the Secretary of Agriculture into the business transactions and records of the board.

In its charter the objects of the board are described as follows: "To maintain a commercial exchange; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and, generally, to secure to its members the benefits of cooperation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits."

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Currency	Rate	Parity
Sterling	\$2.34	\$2.34
France (French)	.0728%	.0728%
France (Belgian)	.0714	.0714
Italy	.0017	.0017
Guineas	.2454	.2454
German marks	.0040%	.0040%
Canadian dollars	.92%	.92%
Argentine pesos	.1155	.1155

**DANISH BANK RATE CUT**  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Bank of Denmark has reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5½ per cent.

GERMAN ACTIVITY  
IN JAVA CRITICIZED

Opposition in Holland to an  
Order Placed Without Giving  
Dutch Industry Opportunity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Some time ago questions were addressed to the Minister for the Colonies concerning an order for bridges and rolling stock placed by the Dutch East Indies Government with a German industrial combine. The Minister now declares, in reply, that representatives of a prominent German industrial combine declared in the course of an audience with the Governor-General in November, 1920, that they were prepared to found in the Dutch East Indies a factory for constructing railway carriages and trucks and girders, if they could be sure of having sufficient orders for the first few years.

The Governor-General referred them for the further working out of their plans to the delegated member of the commission for the development of industries in the Dutch East Indies.

In the belief that the establishment of a large, well-equipped factory in Java would contribute toward a vigorous development of industry in that island, a positive promise of an important order was thereupon made, without giving Dutch industry a chance to compete and without consulting either the Minister or the director of the Technical Bureau.

The present Governor-General has, after due inquiry, arrived at the conclusion that the government must consider itself bound by the said positive promise. Those promises do not include the desired guarantees for further orders or any preference in regard to them.

The definitive agreement is confined to one order; the government not being bound to further orders. There will therefore be no favoring of the Germans over Dutch factories, either in Holland or in the Indies.

AUGUST STATISTICS  
OF BRITISH PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Statistics relating to the working of the principal British ports for the month of August show the net registered tonnages of vessels arriving and departing with cargoes and in ballast in the coasting and foreign trades. Figures for the United Kingdom as a whole are given below for the months of July and August, 1921 and 1920:

	1921	1920	Increase or Decrease
ARRIVED			
July	9,685,402	11,104,138	-12.75
Aug.	11,676,831	11,167,329	+4.56
DEPARTED			
July	10,053,780	11,332,173	-11.67
Aug.	11,820,780	10,548,995	+12.06

The total tonnage imported in August, 1921, namely 3,389,000 tons, showed a decrease of 913,000 tons or 21.3 per cent as compared with August, 1920. Exports in the month of August, 1921, amounted to 3,901,000 tons, an increase of 716,000 tons or 22.5 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period in 1920.

RAW SILK IMPORTS  
MAKE HIGH RECORD

NEW YORK, New York.—Imports of raw silk into the United States during September amounted to 35,366 bales, according to figures issued by the Silk Association of America. This is a new record, making the total for the past six months, beginning with April, 1920, 256,146 bales, the largest quantity of silk ever brought into the United States in a similar period.

Consumption of silk during September amounted to 12,229 bales, and total consumption for the past six months was 135,645 bales. This rate, it continued, will make the consumption of silk during 1921 greater than that of the boom year 1919, when monthly consumption averaged 25,000 bales.

Prices of raw silk have been advancing sharply and business is increasing, reflecting advances in Japan, although it is said silk may be bought in New York 10 per cent below the current Yokohama prices. Manufacturers are reluctant to pay higher rates since it is felt that the present depression in broad silks may possibly be followed by a depression in silk hosiery, which is booming at present and may be overdone.

## REVIVAL OF LINEN TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Many Scotch linen mills are to revert to full-time running as an outcome of good orders placed for home markets and for the colonies. The United States of America consumers apparently now recognize that bottom prices have been reached, and they are placing orders long held in abeyance. It is reported that with the object of quickening supplies of flax the government has purchased a warehouse at Reval.

## TORONTO GAS COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Shareholders in the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto have just received the annual statement which shows that last year the company had a surplus profit of \$352,939. It is hinted in the report that during the coming year the price of gas may be reduced. The directors have placed the surplus into the reserve fund, bringing the total in this fund, which has a statutory limit of \$1,000,000, up to \$559,093. Gas sales last year totaled \$5,327,252 on 127,555 meters, an increase of \$797,136 and 4752 meters over the previous year.

LONDON CHAMBER  
ON BILLS OF LADING

Various Commercial Leaders  
Present Views at Meeting on  
Rules Agreed Upon by International Law Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The Hague rules, 1921, defining the risks to be assumed by sea carriers under a bill of lading," as agreed upon at the Conference of the International Law Association at The Hague on August 20 and September 2 last, were considered at a special general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce recently.

Mr. Stanley Machin, president of the Chamber, who occupied the chair, said that for 44 years business men had had grievous complaints to make against the "forms of bills of lading." The conference at The Hague in September, representative of all branches of industry in 18 different countries had come to a unanimous conclusion. The new rules they proposed had been considered by many Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies, and resolutions, without exception, had been passed agreeing in the main with these proposals with certain reservations, especially to that dealing with "received for shipment." He hoped the voice of the Chamber would support the new rules.

## New Rules Are Favored

Mr. E. B. Tredwell, chairman of the merchants' committee of the Chamber, said the proposals marked an epoch. He moved that the meeting accept the new rules as a fair and equitable settlement of most of the difficulties between shipowners and shippers. The resolution provided that circumstances which led to the acceptance during the war of "received for shipment" bills of lading having now passed away, all colonial and foreign correspondents should be requested to strenuously object to the continued use of bills of lading which did not state the name of the steamer on which the goods had actually been shipped, also that copies of the resolution be sent to the chambers of commerce of the principal dominions and United States ports.

Dr. Bischoff, representing the maritime law committee of the International Law Association, seconded, said that after great difficulty a compromise had been reached which meant that shipowners should bear liability as carriers, but no liability on point of navigation. That was fair and equitable. He advised the chamber not to contemplate any alteration or amendment to their rules but to insist on the "received for shipment" bills of lading for future consideration.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi moved as an amendment "That the Chamber do not approve of The Hague rules and asks that the legislation which was unanimously recommended by the Imperial Shipping Committee in their report and was approved by the Prime Minister and representatives of the United Kingdom, the dominions and India at the recent conference, and which therefore had the support of the whole of the British Empire, should be introduced at an early date."

## Opposition Is Voiced

Mr. R. A. Patterson (Corn Exchange Association), supporting the amendment, said that his association could not accept the so-called improvements in the bills of lading without legislation. He believed that when shipowners offered concessions, traders should keep their weather eye open. The interests of shippers and merchants had not been efficiently represented. To expect a formal bill of lading would be to give away the key to the position.

Mr. Payne (Lloyds Bank) supported the acceptance of The Hague proposals, and Mr. F. H. Capron (timber trades) said the recent provisions were absolutely unacceptable to those he represented. Sir W. Lane Mitchell, M. P., hoped the meeting would favor a voluntary agreement rather than legislation which might take 10 years to be enacted. If the shipowners accepted the proposals, the business men would be fools to reject them. After further discussion, the meeting adjourned to a date to be fixed.

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of federal reserves to net deposits and federal reserve to liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of November 2, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Nov. 2, 1921	Oct. 26, 1921	Nov. 2, 1920
Boston	79.7	80.7	86.0
New York	81.1	82.8	85.6
Philadelphia	70.8	69.7	48.7
Cleveland	68.8	68.7	80.1
Richmond	43.8	43.2	44.3
Atlanta	41.7	41.4	40.4
Chicago	71.8	71.9	29.0
St. Louis	64.3	67.2	42.7
Minneapolis	41.0	39.4	40.0
Kansas City	46.6	50.7	38.5
Dallas	40.5	39.4	39.8
San Francisco	72.3	72.1	45.0
Total	71.0	70.8	48.0

## SOUTH AFRICAN ELEVATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—It is understood that the government contract for the erection of three grain elevators, costing £1,250,000, is likely to go to America. The terminal elevator at Durban will cope with 40,000 tons.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$12,961,950 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$3,412,170 from the previous week.

FALL OF KRONER  
AFFECTS NORWAY

Continued Depreciation Is Laid  
Partly to Closing of Foreign  
Markets for Country's Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The continued fall of the Norwegian kroner causes a good deal of concern, and its position as against the Swedish and Danish kroner is a little alarming considering that the three were absolutely equal before the war, whereas, at the time of writing, the Norwegian kroner is down at 71 and less in Copenhagen and, worse still, at 68 in Stockholm, as against normal 100.

Several reasons are thought responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, among them the practical closing, through increased duty and ship charges, of the Spanish and Portuguese markets for Norwegian fish. This naturally further increases the adverse commercial balance of Norway, and it has consequently been necessary to sell a fair amount of Norwegian kroner, which again means a lower exchange, and speculators may have done their share to increase the drop.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Prominent men in the French potato industry express much concern over the large importations of potato from Germany. Despite the duty of 20 francs per ton on chloride of potassium, German salts can be sold cheaper than the French product.

The Canadian Pacific Railway on October 25 broke the world's record, as far as grain handling is concerned, by moving east from Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1579 loaded cars in 24 hours. These cars contained between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of grain.

The Belgian Government has decided to collect additional customs duties of 20 per cent ad valorem on all German commodities entering Belgium, due to Germans underselling the Belgian market because of the depreciation of the mark.

The Cooperative National Bank of the engineers' brotherhood of Cleveland, Ohio, has paid a bonus of ¼ of 1 per cent in addition to 4 per cent on savings. In the first year its resources have risen from \$850,000 to \$10,250,000.

A London dispatch to The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Peninsular & Oriental Company dividend has been reduced from 15 per cent rate to 12 per cent. The stock fell 50 points to 285.

## DIVIDENDS

Peck, Stow & Wilcox, quarterly of 3%, payable November 15, and stock dividend of 33½%, payable on the same date. There is \$1,500,000 of stock outstanding at present.

Standard Oil of New York, quarterly of \$4, payable December 15 to stock of November 25.

Cosden & Co., quarterly of 1½% on the preferred, payable December 31 to stock of November 15.

Fairhaven Mills, quarterly of 2% on preferred and 1½% on common, payable November 15 to stock of November 3.

Gosnold Mills, quarterly of 2%, payable November 15 to stock of November 2.

Holmes Manufacturing, quarterly of 5%, payable November 15 to stock of November 3.

Whitman Mills, quarterly of 3%, payable November 15 to stock of November 3.

OIL FROM MEXICO  
TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York.—Imports of crude oil into the United States from Mexico during the first nine months of 1921 amounted to 86,796,320 barrels, compared with 106,000,000 barrels during the entire year of 1920. The annual rate for 1921 is 115,632,422 barrels, an increase of 9,000,000 barrels over the actual 1920 imports.

Half of imports this year were through Atlantic coast ports and about 45 per cent through Gulf coast ports. The principal shippers of Mexican oil are the companies operating large refineries at these ports. Most Mexican oil is consumed in these refineries.

Record shipments to the Atlantic coast were reported in January, when 1,194,833 barrels entered. A record for Gulf ports was also established, at 5,687,100 barrels.

## ROYAL DUTCH-UNION OIL MERGER

NEW YORK, New York.—Details of the merger of the American holdings of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests and the Union Oil Company of Delaware show that the Royal Dutch interests have adopted a policy of making their holdings in this country purely American so far as is possible. A new company, which will be an American concern, is to be formed to operate the properties, and will be directed by a board of 19 members, of whom Union Oil men have been invited to name 14.

## OPTIMISTIC BUSINESS VIEW

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Butler Brothers say that almost over night business has become actually so good in parts of the country that demand for merchandise has caught retailers, jobbers and makers with thin stocks of many goods. This is the time of all times to push business, they say. The best two months of the year are just ahead.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
OUTLOOK IN WORLD

United States Has Better Chance  
for Share in International  
Markets Than Before War,  
Says Government Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—If the textile trade of the United States will follow a policy of "aggressive conservatism" in world-commerce the outlook is excellent, and the industry stands in a better position to compete internationally than before the war, declared Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Summarizing the situation in some of the larger markets, Mr. Pickard pointed particularly to the resumption of activity in buying in South America. Gray goods are being sold extensively, these goods being taken as an index of the trade, and the purchasing has extended to Central America. Takings in several Central and South American centers have doubled, and even tripled, during the last nine months.

Substantial volumes of purchases are noted in the Chinese market, and the Near East market is active, Mr. Pickard said. Buying in Constantinople is large and the goods are generally desired for sale in the Balkans and South Russia. Although there appears to be no direct contact between the American textile trade and the Russian market, some goods are going to the Russian market through Germany.

One of the largest consuming markets for the United States—the Dutch East Indies—is inactive at present, as is Cuba, Mr. Pickard explained. The United States, however, is far ahead of its pre-war figure in textile exports, and the chief recipient of exports at present is South America. The pre-war trade in textiles was done on a cash or cash equivalent basis, Mr. Pickard said. About the time of the entrance of the United States the prevailing terms were 30, 60, or 90-day credits, and these terms obtain in the most active markets today. European purchases are largely on a cash basis, however, and it is considered significant that textile exports hold up despite the exchange handicap on a cash basis.

Mr. Pickard, trained in the international textile field and recently called to direct the organization of the government division, emphasized the fact that the aim of the division is to become the "Washington office of the textile industry." It seeks to put the government resources to work to assist the international textile trade, working from a business standpoint with less emphasis on statistics and more emphasis on specific, timely and understandable trade facts.

It is planned to clear systematized, periodic reports of the markets of Europe through the London office of the United States commercial attaché, putting the results before the manufacturer and exporter in the minimum of time. In the work a specially appointed committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers is cooperating as spokesman for the industry in asking specific information and inquiry.

MANUFACTURES IN  
NEW YORK INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The value of manufactured products in New York City in 1919 showed an increase of \$2,974,511,000, or 129 per cent over 1914, according to the United States Census Bureau. Comparative figures of New York City's industries follow:

	1919	1914
Number est'ts	32,626	29,621
Persons engaged in mfrs.	828,938	732,790
Proprietors and firm members	25,139	21,411
Sal. employees	151,485	116,100
Wage earner average number	640,310	588,279
Prim. horsepower	719,780	550,982
Capital	\$2,640,442,000	\$1,626,104,000
Services	1,044,829,000	610,711,000
Salaries	326,880,000	153,211,000
Wages	717,890,000	357,498,000
Materials	2,845,350,000	1,229,155,000
Val. of products	\$2,847,243,000	\$2,292,832,000
Value added by mfg. (products less cost of materials)	2,482,013,000	1,968,677,000

## NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Price changes tended irregularly on the stock exchange Saturday, trading in stocks being again overshadowed by the demand for Government bonds. Further new high records were established in United States war issues. Stocks showed no decided trend, oils being the strongest features. Some good specialties and motors also strengthened, but steels, equipments, coppers and leathers eased 1 to 2 points.

## SEPTEMBER WOOL CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The consumption of wool in the United States during September totaled 64,648,000 pounds, of which 45,668,000 pounds was in grease, 6,635,000 scoured and 2,346,000 pulled, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

**WILD & STEVENS, INC.**  
PRINTERS' ROLLERS  
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

LONDON IRON AND  
STEEL EXCHANGE

Trade Has Shown More Ac-  
tivity and There Seems to Be  
a Larger Volume of Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The iron and steel business has shown more activity of late, and there seems to be a much larger volume of inquiry in the market. A feature of the situation has been the energy with which British manufacturers are seeking export orders, particularly for rails and railway material. Of late a number of useful orders for rails have been taken by British firms at prices which effectively disposed of American and continental competition. In semi-finished lines also the recent readjustments in British prices and the firmer tendency of foreign quotations have enabled the home works to secure a fair volume of business.

On the Continent the situation shows little sign of improvement, and those who purchased continental material for export during the autumn are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining it. In Belgium strikes have seriously hindered production, and the labor situation there is the cause of some anxiety. A few of the German works that withdrew from the market are now open to quote. It is understood that the German steel works, contrary to the belief prevalent a short time ago, are not well supplied with orders, but on the other hand are in difficulties with regard to the raw material supplies owing to the depreciation of the exchange value of the mark.

INTERNATIONAL  
FAIR FOR ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

ROME, Italy.—An international fair will be opened in Florence in the spring of next year, with the purpose of promoting a reciprocal and direct knowledge of the publishing trade of the various countries, facilitating international trade in books, and of exhibiting specimens of the work of all branches of the printing and allied trades. Publishers from all countries will be able to exhibit their latest or outstanding features, including, in addition to books, maps, school stationery, etc.

A special section of the fair will be devoted to old books, precious manuscripts, and rare editions. The fair will also embrace several special sections, the most of which will be: (a) Photography, including artistic, industrial and scientific photography, with all applications to the printing trade, photographic material (cameras, plates, films, paper, etc.); (b) posters and publicity work; (c) illustration and decoration of books; (d) industrial section to show the technical progress made in the printing machinery and processes throughout the world.

IMPORT AND EXPORT  
TOTALS COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—A comparison is possible of the export and import trade of the following countries, the statistics covering the period of seven months ended July, 1921:

	1921	1920
Imports		
United Kingdom	£598,201,000	\$1,042,080,000
United States	312,334,000	725,337,000
France	478,082,000	1,209,725,000
Netherlands	110,132,000	153,341,000
Exports		
United Kingdom	£412,067,000	\$774,319,000
United States	578,890,000	999,689,000
France	494,516,000	574,146,000
Netherlands	64,406,000	78,637,000

## AMERICAN BEET SUGAR SALES

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Beet Sugar Company, in addition to having sold since March 31, 1921, all the 524,000 bags of sugar carried over from the 1920-21 campaign, has sold between 500,000 and 600,000 bags of new crop sugar, making a total of about 1,100,000 bags. The company's production for the present campaign is tentatively estimated at about 1,500,000 bags, compared with 1,461,799 bags for the 1920-21 season.

## COTTON TRADING CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The organization of a cotton trading corporation at the free port of Danzig, designed primarily



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ALL-ENGLISH WIN  
FROM WELLESLEY

Famous Ladies' Hockey Team Gives Wonderful Exhibition of Stick-Work—Miss Merle Spurrier Plays Brilliantly in Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
WELLESLEY, Massachusetts—The All-English women's field hockey team defeated the Wellesley College varsity on the Wellesley Field house Saturday before a large and enthusiastic gathering by a score of 15 to 1. This was the second closest game played in New England, Sargent School of Physical Education, having held the All-English to an 11-to-1 score last Wednesday.

The field here was in wonderful shape for a hockey game. It was very even and the grass was short with the result that the stick-work of both teams was better than in the previous games. In fact the English ladies gave the finest exhibition of stick-handling that has ever been seen in New England. They seldom missed the ball and placed with great accuracy.

Miss K. E. Lidderdale, the star center forward, was back in the lineup for the English and while she did not appear to be working very hard during the first period, as the game advanced she began to show her best work. She made no less than six of the goals scored by her side and she also led the ball to her other forwards in fine style. Miss A. E. Wilcock, at left wing for the English, again played a strong game and her fast running was easily a feature of the match. Miss E. T. Clarke was at right wing or the winners and played finely. The defensive work of Mrs. O. W. Ward and Miss M. A. Clay, in the fullback positions, left little for Miss C. J. Gaskell to do in goal. There were only two or three times that the fullbacks let the ball get past their 25-yard line.

Miss Merle Spurrier, graduate goal tender for Wellesley, gave a wonderful exhibition of defensive playing. She made a number of very difficult stops and but for her brilliant work the score would have been more one-sided. Miss Ida Webber '22 and Miss H. S. Forbush '22, left wing and inside left respectively for Wellesley, were easily the stars of the Wellesley forward line. Whenever the ball was carried into English territory, they were generally the ones who started and finished the attack, and Miss Forbush had the honor of being the only player to score a goal for her side.

The All-English players started right out to run up a good score as they took possession of the ball at the "bully" and shot the first goal in about a minute. The English again started for Wellesley's goal, but the defenders broke up the attack and carried the ball to the center of the field. Here the English again gained possession and this time they succeeded in making a goal. During this period Wellesley was in English territory three times, but on only one of them were they near enough to try for a goal. During this period All-England scored five goals.

The "bully" at the start of the second period was on the English end of the field. Miss Webber and Miss Forbush secured the ball and together carried it down to the English circle, from which point Miss Forbush shot the goal. During the rest of this period the ball was in Wellesley territory, but Miss Spurrier guarded her goal so well that the All-English shot only two goals.

The third period started with Wellesley carrying the ball into English territory, but they soon lost possession. Miss Lidderdale, getting the ball at about the center of the field, gave a wonderful exhibition of stick-work and took the ball right down the field and shot a fine goal. A minute later Miss Wilcock duplicated the performance. With the exception of the first rush, the ball was in Wellesley territory.

The English scored three more goals in the fourth period. They kept the ball in Wellesley territory with the exception of one or two rushes which the English fullbacks easily stopped.

GRINNELL WINS IN  
TRIANGULAR MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Grinnell College with 23 points finished first in the triangular cross-country meet, which featured the annual Washington-Missouri football game Saturday at Francis Field. Missouri with 45 points was second, while Washington came in last with 52 points. In winning the honors, Grinnell took first, second, fifth, seventh and eighth, while the Missouri runners crossed the tape third, sixth, ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth. Washington finished fourth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and fifteenth. The run was over a five-mile course, starting with two laps around Francis

PRINCETON ELEVEN  
BREAKS DEADLOCK

Defeats the Harvard University Football Team on Saturday for the First Time Since the 1911 Championship Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University broke a two-year football deadlock Saturday afternoon when it administered a decisive defeat to Harvard University in Palmer Stadium, 10 to 3. The first three quarters it looked as though the scores of 1919 and 1920 would be repeated, but Princeton proved its superiority in the last quarter and heavy scoring was stopped only by the whistle. This is the first time a Princeton eleven has defeated Harvard since the championship 1911 season.

Princeton lost four excellent chances to score before Halfback George Owen '23, successfully drop kicked from the 37-yard line, making the first score of the afternoon. H. F. Baker '22, right guard for Princeton, failed in two attempts to drop kick from the 35-yard line in the first half and Capt. J. S. Keck '22, missed the goal posts in an attempted placement kick from the 40-yard line in the third quarter.

Princeton's fourth chance came at the end of the third quarter when the Crimson eleven held Princeton for downs on their one-foot line. A series of line bucks and end runs by the Princeton backfield brought the ball down to Harvard's five-yard line. J. E. Cleaves '22 went through tackle for two yards; M. H. Garrity '22 managed to make one yard on one play and a yard and a half on another, and the fighting Harvard line held like a stone wall on the fourth down and Garrity could not advance the ball an inch.

Princeton's winning score was made by Halfback R. C. Gilroy '23. On a fake end run T. B. Snively '23 left end, threw a short forward to Gilroy and, with wonderful interference by Captain Keck and Quarterback D. B. Lourie '22, ran 60 yards for a touch-down. Gilroy is essentially a defensive back used only for interference and the use of him in Coach W. W. Roper's special play instead of Lourie, who was closely watched, caught Harvard completely off its guard. Captain Keck kicked the goal.

After this score, Harvard betrayed a very noticeable decline and shortly afterward, after a free catch, Captain Keck kicked a placement kick from Harvard's 25-yard line. The Crimson team continued to work, losing the ball on downs immediately after the kick-off. Halfback Garrity and fullback Cleaves made big inroads into the Harvard line and Princeton was once more threatening their opponent's goal line when the game ended with the ball on Harvard's 23-yard line. Princeton finished the game without making a single substitution.

Owen had to be taken out of the Harvard line-up twice and Mitchell Grattwick '22 was removed in the last quarter when his services were most needed. Despite the keenness of the struggle it was the cleanest game played by either team this season. The summary:

PRINCETON	HARVARD
Soively, le.....re. Crocker, Janin	
Moore, le.....re. Tierney, Ladd	
Wittmer, re.....re. Clark	
Baker, re.....re. Hubbard, Grew	
Hooper, re.....re. Kane	
Stinson, re.....re. Le. McComber	
Lourie, qb.....qb. Buell	
Garley, rb.....rb. Owen, Jenkins, Lee	
Cleaves, fb.....fb. Fitts, Churchill	
Johnson, re.....re. Johnson	
Score—Princeton University 10, Harvard University 3.	
Touchdown—Gilroy for Princeton. Goal from placement—Keck for Princeton. Referee—W. G. Crowell.	
Swathmore, Umpire—A. H. Sharpe.	
Line—Linsman—G. M. Bankhart, Dartmouth. Field Judge—N. Merritt, Yale.	
Time—Four 15-m. periods.	

LOWER MORE FRENCH  
ATHLETIC RECORDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
PARIS, France—There have been many attacks upon French athletic records recently, and some of them have succeeded. At a track meet promoted by the Stade Francais, Joseph Guillemot, the Olympic champion, over 5000 meters, set up a new French record for 3000 meters. He improved upon the previous best, by Jean Bouin, to the extent of rather more than three seconds, his time being 8m. 45.1-ss. At the same meeting, Gaston Pery and Raymond Jomais set out to lower the existing French record for 300 meters. The former ran the distance in 36s., thus knocking off 2-ss. from the time which Pierre Follot, the previous record-holder, had set. In a race over 500 meters hurdles, Jacques Dandelot succeeded in setting up a fresh national record of 1m. 18.2-ss., but this new figure stood for only a few minutes, as Jean Berthier, subsequently ran the same course in 1m. 17.3-ss. Raoul Paoli, the well-known weight-thrower, found some difficulty in lowering his own previous record of 14.16 meters. He tried several times before he succeeded, but in the end he managed to throw the weight a distance of 14.185 meters.

Prior to the Stade Francais meet, several other brilliant feats had been performed by French runners. Jomais ran splendidly over 300 meters, and covered the distance in 36s., this being an improvement of 4-ss. on the world's record held by A. Ruffschinnoff of Finland. As, however, there was only one official time-

CELTIC DISPLACES  
GLASGOW RANGERS

Later Club Loses First Place in Scottish Association Football League Championship Standing for First Time This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
GLASGOW, Scotland—Celtic displaced Glasgow Rangers from the top position in the Scottish Association Football League Championship Standing for the first time this season Saturday afternoon.

NEBRASKA WINS  
AT PITTSBURGH

Western College Furnishes a Surprise in Intersectional Battle—West Point Is Also Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Nebraska defeated West Point 10 to 0 Saturday afternoon at the University of Nebraska stadium. The Cornhuskers won the game by a score of 10 to 0. Nebraska's offense was in full control from the start. The first three quarters it looked as though the scores of 1919 and 1920 would be repeated, but Nebraska proved its superiority in the last quarter and heavy scoring was stopped only by the whistle. This is the first time a Nebraska eleven has defeated West Point since the championship 1911 season.

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## SCHOOLS

Training  
The young man or woman of today who wishes to utilize her ability in the most worthwhile way finds in business an avenue to unusual success.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A SUGGESTION

## An "Honoring Artists Society"

Those who have had occasion to study the work of any particular painter know how difficult it is to arrive at a complete and just estimate of his achievement. In every country a similar difficulty presents itself. There are biographies, important and unimportant, but the illustrations rarely represent the painter adequately. They are the pictures that the author or publisher was able to obtain without overmuch effort, and the artist is rarely represented at his best. Indeed, a number of important pictures have never been photographed, and among those that have been photographed many have not had the advantage of the process which gives the values, that is the correct relative intensity of the colors in a picture. Many photographs are mere libels on the originals, and they are of all sizes, and give little idea of the beauty or value of the original.

The important museums have their photographic departments which are supposed to contain reproductions of the work of eminent artists; but those who have consulted these collections know how inadequate they are; how the photographs vary in size and accuracy; and how no attempt is ever made to select only the best and most characteristic works of an artist, so that the student or the connoisseur can judge him, and place him in the hierarchy of art. Public-spirited individuals, devoted to art, also make collections of photographs, giving to the work much labor and much enthusiasm, such as Sir Martin Conway and Mr. Robert Witt. Their collections are famous. Mr. Witt actually gives his recreation as "The collection of photographs of pictures and drawings of all schools for the use of critics and students." But these deal with the world of art, of all epochs, and are in the nature of a general survey, not the selected works of particular painters; and the photographs are those that can be readily obtained, not special reproductions translating the original with fidelity.

Nor can the student or connoisseur ever hope to form a judgment on a painter's life work from his pictures, for the simple reason that, if the artist be eminent, his works are distributed through the chief museums of the world, and in private collections, some of which are inaccessible. So it follows that many great painters, whose names are perfectly familiar, and the newer generations, whose names and little else, a few of their pictures, a chance few, may be seen in museums, but the general public has no notion what these artists really stand for. And is not the apathy of the public in regard to art mainly due to the fact that an artist's work is seen only piecemeal, and that no opportunity is ever offered to examine his work in its entirety from the highest point of his earliest efforts to the highest point of his latest work. It is only just to the great artists whose pictures have given distinction to their country that the people who inherit something of their renown should have an opportunity of seeing and glorifying in their achievement, their best only, their second-best discarded, the fairest fruits of their genius presented in the most attractive way, and permanent, always available to the student, the connoisseur and the public.

The field of art is so enormous that justice to artists in this respect is only possible by a division of labor. I suggest that each country should form an "Honoring Artists Society," the aim of which would be to honor its great artists by having new superb photographs taken of the best of their works; the holding of periodic exhibitions; the publishing of albums of reproductions of and selling individual photographs, suitably framed, for home decoration, with sets of the photographs in the society's house always available for reference.

As I have already said, these photographs would all have to be of the best kind, uniform in size, and the pictures must be very carefully chosen. First a list would be made of every picture the master painted, and the gallery or house where they now hang. Lost or forgotten works would be traced. This research must be thorough. Then the owners would be approached and persuaded to give their permission for a new photograph to be taken for the "Honoring Artists Society."

I would also suggest that the limit for any particular artist should be 50 photographs from his works. The aim of the "Honoring Artists Society" is quality not quantity, the best that a man has done at the various stages of his career. A rigorous selection should be made so that the public may be sure that these 50 or fewer reproductions show the artist at his highest achievement. Each of the photographs must be the same size, say 25x20 inches.

Each "Honoring Artists Society" should have its own house or exhibition rooms. Twelve artists would be honored each year; to each one month would be devoted. During that month his 50 or fewer works would be hung in chronological order, and there would be lectures and discussions on his achievement. The month would be dedicated to him, and at a later date an album would be published containing reproductions of the photographs, with an essay. The photographs would also be sold separately, and there is every reason to suppose, when the society became well known, that countless homes would hang these fine reproductions of masterpieces in preference to the tawdry wall decorations with which so many households, being at present unable to obtain better wall decorations, have to be content. Why hang a dabb when, for the same price, you can obtain a masterpiece?

To choose the 12 for the first year

of an "Honoring Artists Society" exhibition is a pleasant autumn evening diversion. Here is my choice for a British list: Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Turner, Constable, Millais, Orchardson, Alma-Tadema, Poynter, Watts, and Leighton. The list for the second year would be less obvious, and would include a selection from such names as Blake, Bonington, Crome, Wilson, Lawrence, Romney, Hoppner, William Dyce, Wilkie, Elby, Ford Madox Brown, Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Alfred Stevens, Landseer, Herkomer, F. Walker, Frith, Burne-Jones, Swan, Cecil Lawson, Henry Moore, Waterhouse, Furse, Stott of Oldham, and Edward Stott.

It will be noticed that Lord Leighton's name closes the first list. For a particular reason I would begin with him, as it was due to visits to Leighton House that the idea of an "Honoring Artists Society" first came to me. As every one knows, Leighton House, where this distinguished artist, president of the Royal Academy, lived and painted, was dedicated by his sisters to the memory of their brother. It is hung with over 800 original drawings, studies and a few paintings by Lord Leighton, and when I have been in Leighton House at painting, music and poetry gatherings, I have, from my seat, studied with enjoyment the small drawings nearest to me, and each time I have said to myself: "Charming though they be, how little they represent Leighton. It seems hardly right that the newer generations, who come here, should have no notion of his full achievement. How astonished and delighted many would be could they see, arranged on these walls, fine photographs of his significant works, from the beginning of his career to the end, in chronological order—astonished and delighted. I can see these newer generations, through their interest in the splendid photographs, seeking out his pictures, studying their color, talking about them, buying their choice among the photographs to hang upon their walls. So Leighton would be honored, and each month, upon an artist, a similar honor would fall."

Thus the idea of an "Honoring Artists Society" was born and I see Leighton House as the home of the British branch of this society, and himself as the first of the artists honored in the very house where he lived and worked. And I see, through this society, the insularity of art abolished, for our photographic exhibitions could be sent to other countries, and theirs to us, and so the "Honoring Artists Society" would be an aid to the fraternity of art throughout the world.

## SPANISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—One of the most interesting and successful movements of last season was the new Autumn Exhibition that was held for the first time in the glass galleries of the Retiro, which seems to be more and more firmly established as the headquarters of all art displays on a major scale in the capital, much to the discontent of those most concerned, who feel that the capital with its many handsome public buildings, new and old, should be able to do something better than this at a time when Spanish pictorial art is passing along a rapid and conspicuous evolution and achieving new distinctions. That is a matter which will be more and more debated; in the meantime here comes the Autumn Exhibition again, initiated last year through the enthusiasm of one veteran artist with the underlying idea that this should be an exhibition by artists and under the sole management of artists, who should do their own selection, make their own judgments and not be subjected to what they consider variously as the caprice, the prejudice and the unintelligence of committees of so-called experts as is the general custom.

The idea made a tolerably good beginning last year, some of the features being noted in these columns at the time. The exhibition was interesting, and a certain agreeable altruism and fraternity seemed to pervade the show. But even though there were no premature evidences of it on that occasion, there was a certain dread lest the experiment in government by the Association of Painters and Sculptors, this experiment in liberty and independence, should go the way of so many other great emancipations and result in jealousies, cliques, ambitions, dictatorships and disaster. The exhibition is to be opened by Mr. Garcia de Leanz, the director of Bellas Artes.

One of the points upon which there is curiosity at the moment is to what extent, if any, Spanish artists have regarded the great convulsions through which the country is passing as the result of the serious turn that affairs in Morocco have recently taken, the stirring scenes of a kind that are new to Spain—of this generation at all events—that are now seen in every town and most villages, and new forces of patriotism that are now apparently at work with vigor. The new modern era of Spanish art, which takes note of conditions and circumstances in life and progress as never before, has had no opportunity hitherto of considering any such great stir in national life as this, and it will be profoundly interesting to see what it does with it. It was mid-August before the country really began to feel Melilla, as it were, and get started on its efforts in patriotism, and there has hardly been time, as some might think, to prepare much new work since then for this exhibition, but on the other hand these are works to be done quickly and not in too slow and solemn contemplation.

## Portrait of Cervantes

A flutter has been caused by the



Oval panel representing Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, by John Singer Sargent  
Recently unveiled in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

## ART TREASURES RETURNED TO ITALY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Italian art correspondent

ROME, Italy—On September 16, the treaty between Italy and Austria, regarding the restitution to Italy of the works of art unjustly retained by Austria, has at last been fulfilled. The question, a most complicated one, needs a little explanation to make it clear that Italy claimed only what was strictly her right. And her right is based upon these facts:

(1) Many sovereigns of the small states into which Italy was divided before the proclamation of Italian unity, in 1866, sent to Austria pictures, sculptures, tapestries and minor works of art that belonged to the towns or provinces and not, to the sovereigns themselves. For instance, the precious manuscripts taken from Neapolitan monasteries in 1718 and from the Venetian Marciana Library in 1802; the political documents regarding the Council of Trent and the history of Trentino, withdrawn from Trent in about 1800; the nine beautiful tapestries by Raphael left by Gonzaga to a church in Mantua and carried off to Vienna in 1866 by order of Francis Joseph, together with the famous Farnese collection of Renaissance bronzes; the unique gems of Florence, to which city they had been left by the last descendant of the Medici, sent to Vienna when the Hapsburg-Lorenas succeeded the Medici on the Tuscan throne; the armor of great artistic and historical importance belonging to the Venetian arsenal and taken to Vienna in 1866; the pictures, amounting to more than two hundred, chosen from the galleries and public palaces of Venice, Padua and the Venetian provinces, and in 1808, 1806 and 1839 carried away to beautify the Austrian museums and galleries.

(2) During the war, from the provinces of Trent, Trieste, Istria and generally from all the land that Italy has reconquered, the most important books and collections of art had been carried away to Austria. For instance, from Aquileia all the Greek Roman and Christian inscriptions; from Fola and the region called Venetia Giulia, all the ancient remains found in Roman tombs; from Capodistria, Pirano and other towns works of art that constituted a whole history of Venetian domination.

It was thus for two sets of reasons that Italy had claims against Austria. The first justified by the peace treaty of 1866 after the war of independence, which obliged Austria to reconstitute what had been taken away during the course of a century, a treaty that Austria had never fulfilled; the second, by the fact that Austria, foreseeing during the great war her ultimate defeat, had tried to deprive of their most precious treasures the regions she feared to lose.

On the basis of such undeniable rights Italy, since the first days of the armistice in 1918, began, through her military mission, to confiscate from the Austrian museums some of the works of art just mentioned before they could be hidden away. This action naturally raised great protest in Austria, and notices were placed on the walls of the museums in the

empty spaces, accusing Italy of robbery. But as Italy's rights could not be denied, the confiscations followed their due course. In the meantime Italian representatives at the Peace Conference in Paris demanded that the damage and loss of works of art, such as had occurred in Venice and its provinces from bombardments, should be paid for with works of art of a corresponding value. Unhappily the Peace Conference, after having taken some decisions in favor of France, Belgium and even Hegiaz, decided that no further steps of the same nature would be taken. Italy, as in many other cases, was again neglected, with the result that the Austrian Government tried to dispute the claims of Italy, though these were not of a nature to be considered as war indemnities, but merely as simple restitutions of old and unjustified appropriations. For months and months the discussions went on till at last, chiefly owing to the clever and firm action of Mr. Modigliani, director of the Brera Gallery of Milan, they ended in almost complete satisfaction being given to Italy; that is to say that her rights were recognized, the works of art already confiscated at the end of the war remained in her possession, and all others taken by Austria after 1790 and reclaimed by Italy immediately restituted.

The place of honor in the list of restitutions must be given to the tapestries executed in 1500 from Raphael's cartoons by order of the Gonzagas, Dukes of Mantua. There are nine of them and they represent different episodes in the life of Jesus and his apostles. Their value is calculated to be about 1,000,000 lire each. They once more hang in the Ducal Palace at Mantua. The pictures which once more complete the decorations of Venetian buildings, schools, and churches were the three philosophers by Paolo Veronese and Schiavone at the Marciana Library, a portrait of a Doge by Tintoretto at the Procuratie offices; 13 scenes by Bonifacio at the Camerlengo palaces; a large canvas by Vittore Belliniano at St. Mark's school; two small scenes by Lazzaro Bastiani at the school of St. Girolamo; two by Vittore Carpaccio at the Venetian school; a wooden altarpiece by Bartolomeo Vivarini at the Sculptor's school, another by Cima di Conegliano at the monastery of Santa Chiara, yet another by Lorenzo Veneziano at the monastery of Santa Maria della Celestia. . . . It would take too long to mention them all; it is sufficient to add that beside their intrinsic value they complete a decorative whole that had been ruthlessly destroyed. Among the other works of art must be mentioned the bronzes of the Farnese collection sculptured by the greatest masters of the Renaissance, especially Venetians, from Riccio to Vittoria; a wonderful silver cross belonging to the school of St. Rocco, an ivory casket in the Byzantine manner belong-

ing to the Cathedral of Pirano and a Byzantine reliquary belonging to the school of the Carli.

Of books and documents the most important are six rare manuscripts on vellum, once the property of Cardinal Bessarione, and 58 volumes containing the diary of the great traveler, Marin Sanudo, brought back to Venice; the autograph copy of "Gerusalemme Liberata," by Torquato Tasso, and the "Discoiordes," one of the rarest manuscripts in existence, with miniatures of the seventh century, returned to Naples; the purple Bible of the fourth century, known as Evangelium Palati-num, one of the oldest texts of the Gospels, and the tenth century "Sacramentary of Gregory the Great," given back to Trent.

These restitutions are not an indemnity for the very great damage suffered in the loss of many Italian works of art during the war, nor are they the loot of a conqueror. They represent the settlement of a debt on the part of Austria, and such settlement of a long-delayed justice gives peace between the two countries a surer basis.

## "OVERSEAS" PICTURES VIEWED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A woman's faith in American art sent the pioneer exhibition overseas to ascertain whether or not London, Paris and Venice reciprocate in any degree the admiring appreciation which for generations past our own artists and dealers have bestowed on pretty much everything bearing the cachet of European studios and ateliers. Mrs. Harry Payne (Gertrude Vanderbilt) Whitney, herself an artist of cosmopolitan training, is the personal sponsor for the collection of over 100 paintings by 32 Americans of the present day or recent past, which she is now showing to the public in her New York studio, after having placed them on exhibition during the past year in the Grafton Galleries, London, the Maison Georges Petit in Paris, and the International Exposition at Venice. Just what effect this "American invasion" may have produced in the Old World art capitals, further than a polite non-committal attention, cannot immediately be gauged. However, the fact that the thing was done at all, is propitious. The exhibition, of course, was in no sense official, but expressed Mrs. Whitney's personal belief in American art and artists, and gave earnest of her oft-reiterated conviction that they should be better known abroad.

"The plan of sending to Europe a sort of summary of past exhibitions that I have enjoyed in this home gallery," Mrs. Whitney says, "developed until it only awaited the opportunity to carry it out. When the chance came it had to be executed without delay. Some of the artists were away at the time, others who ought to have been represented had no pictures that could be spared for such a long and hazardous absence, and certain much-needed pictures, being owned by museums, were unavailable."

Despite handicaps, and at the risk of misunderstandings innumerable, the little American Salon was assembled, which now comes back if not trailing clouds of glory at least as a spirited yet commendably conservative showing, in which New Yorkers can take pride and pleasure, during the fortnight that it is to remain on view.

Thomas Eakins, Theodore Robinson, Abbott H. Thayer (with a replica of his "Winter Sunrise on Mt. Monadnock"), John H. Twachtman and J. Alden Weir, make an imposing front, and set a dignified pace. Then follow the modern but not "dirt" Childe Hassam, Robert Henri, George Bellows, Paul Dougherty, Ernest Lawson, Edward W. Redfield, and Robert W. Chanler with his wonderful oriental screens and decorative panels. Arthur B. Davies, with "Castalia" and "Farewell Chant of the Redwood Tree," is in a class by himself, assuredly an exalted one. Finally come the younger men of frankly modernistic, or at any rate independent and progressive tendencies. They are not so very terrible, after all, as represented, for example, by W. J. Glackens' "Columbus Day in Washington Square," or Gifford Beal's "Riders in the Park," or George Luk's robust colored "Jazz Artist," or Samuel Halpert's grave and boldly-patterned "High Bridge."

It is gratifying to learn that at least seven of these "Overseas" American paintings—artist and titles not as yet specified—have been purchased by Mrs. Whitney herself, for presentation to as many art museums in cities of the United States.

## Early American Portraits

An unexpected treasure-trove of early American portraiture is the art collection of the Society of the American Hospital, now on exhibition at the Public Library in connection with the one hundred and fifth anniversary celebration of that historic institution. The collection includes over fifty portraits of governors and presidents of the society, by such famous colonial and early nineteenth century painters as John Trumbull, Samuel Waldo, William Dunlap and John Wesley Jarvis, and their academic successors, native and foreign, including Daniel Huntington, Henry Inman, Charles W. Elliott, Alfred Collins, Eastman Johnson, Leon Bonnat, Ramon Madrazo, and John W. Alexander. Two magisterial Waldos are the presentments of Dr. Samuel Bard, founder of the hospital, 1771, and Maj.-Gen. Mathew Clarkson, Revolutionary hero, and seventh president of the society. Another notable portrait, though unidentified as to painter, is that of Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the principal founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Another extraordinary showing of early American portraits is at Knoedler's, where among no less than eight Gilbert Stuarts, are found two heads of Washington, one of which was owned by Gen. "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Washington's favorite cavalry commander in the Revolutionary war, and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia. Then there is the "Ozias Humphrey," English miniaturist, which Stuart painted while abroad. There are three prime Sullys, one a "Mademoiselle Adele Sigoine," a beautiful Philadelphia of three of four generations back; a charming "Mother and Child" group by Charles Wilson Peale, a Copley, and a "William Pitt" by Sharples.

## ARAB PORTRAITS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Mr. Eric Kennington is taking us by storm again at the Leicester Galleries with some superb chalk drawings of Arabs. He has surpassed all his former achievements in portraiture. Some time ago in these columns fears were expressed lest the genius of this brilliant young artist should be frittered away in painting the portraits of the many society idols who spend their invaluable time sitting to artists. Fortunately for us and for him, Mr. Kennington found himself without guide or interpreter in a great Arab camp in a state of semi-warfare. The drawings he made of this fine race of aristocrats are rapid, certain, full of knowledge, in colored chalk on a toned background. None of the elaborate appearances of the studio playing any part in them, they are simple, redolent of a temporary nomadic existence, drawn today, packed up tomorrow. Students will find the method of manipulation in these drawings of the utmost value to them and will observe with admiration and delight the marvelous use made of the tone of the paper in rendering the color and quality of the flesh.

No theatrical tricks of lighting, no idealization, no prettiness, no "presentation" appear. The very force of the characters, through the intense force of Mr. Kennington's medium, is dramatic in the extreme and has produced a gallery of portraits of a value not seen in London for many years, and which should certainly be retained en bloc for the Imperial War Museum.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Our Private Picture Galleries

Why do guide-books talk of the wide plain of the Rhone below Orange as a sort of desert supporting nothing but "a few olives and willows"? Olives rise out of stubble fields which a month ago were waist-deep in golden corn; mulberries out of hay-meadows just shorn of their second crop and preparing for a third; while vineyards are to be seen everywhere. A nimble miscal was making the tops of the poplars and the cypress spires bend gracefully towards the South. And everything looked as gay as proved the pair of lively little horses we had found at the station with a good carriage, when we drove up the beautiful avenue of planes to Orange. The planes are just shedding their bark, and the stems and branches where it has peeled off show cream-color—the softest imaginable cream-color—against the rich, very bright-green foliage. A little stream ran on the right between the road and the houses with tiny bridges across it to each gate; and figs and oleanders, peaches and almonds filled every garden along the water-side. Then came a turn to the right beyond the octroi. And down the long vista of a street lined with trees stood the great pale golden Arch, while through it the white road and its avenue of young planes went on and on as far as eye could see to the far distant hills in the north.

As long as I live, that straight white road and its sparse plane-trees and the far blue hills framed in the golden Arch that was built some eighteen hundred years ago, will never fade from my eyes. It will remain among those very precious visions which live for ever in one's memory, clear and perfect as fine cut cameos. The Peak of Orizaba at four a. m., its everlasting snow faintly pink with the first rays of day while we still shivered in the shadows of night, and on the edge of the deep gulf filled with blue mist beneath us a single also standing, its huge flower-spike rising hard and scarlet against the pale snow. The Taj Mahal in the sunset seen from the Jumna below its walls. . . . Or one pale golden branch of a green elm on the Cam, set in the archway of King's. Or—but why go on? We all have our private picture galleries, precious to ourselves but tedious to others. And to these and many another, this little journey had already added my first sight of the Palais des Papes; and now the white road beyond the pale gold Roman Arch has joined that choice collection. —"In the Rhone Country," by Rose G. Kingsley.

## Poetry

Poetry is the music of thought, conveyed to us in music of language. —Chaffield.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Self-Pity Excluded

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THERE is no denying the fact that the unenlightened human mind luxuriates in self-pity, and its reluctance to part with the belief in evil is largely due to the fact that if it did so it would have no excuse for self-commiseration. If one knows that God, Infinite Love, is all power, and that the only man who was ever created is the beloved son in whom He is well pleased, where is there any opportunity for self-pity? In order to indulge in self-pity one must first believe in something to pity, and this immediately postulates the existence of another man and another universe than that of God's creating. As long as one hugs the belief in evil he has, of course, from his point of view, every excuse for self-commiseration, for he considers himself to be, in large degree, the victim of adverse circumstances. He would, no doubt, be very much amazed if one told him that he enjoyed this state of mind, but none the less is such the case, for the carnal mind enjoys nothing more than the denial of the omnipotence of God, divine Principle.

If one stops to consider the question for a moment, would it not seem like a waste of time to pity a son of God? Christ Jesus said to the Jews, "Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" What Jesus sought, of course, to impress upon the people was simply the all-embracing love of God for His own, and that the highest and best that an earthly father could think of or plan for his children only reflected in faintest degree the heavenly Father's love and care. Again and again by parable and precept, and also by the works of healing which he did, he emphasized this tender fatherhood of God. This being the case, what is there left to pity? Christian Science reveals the fact that there is in reality nothing to pity, and that all that seems to call for pity, all the sin, sickness, and death in the world, is merely the outcome of a false material sense of things, the belief in a creation apart from God, which never could have emanated from the divine Mind and which therefore is not true, and that it is this lie about God and His creation which has to be faced and destroyed.

On page 105 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The senses join issue with error, and pity what has no right either to be pitied or to exist, and what does not exist in Science." This is why a Christian Scientist, if he is to maintain his own spiritual integrity, cannot join in the wall of self-pity which so often assails one's ears, and which may bring upon him the mistaken imputation of being unsympathetic. The true student of this Science is never unsympathetic with the individual who seems to be a victim of unhappiness. On the contrary, his heart is full of compassion and the desire to help. He is, however, very much in the position of a man who knows that two and two are four and who constantly finds the statement that they are five confronting his eyes. At all hazards he must maintain his spiritual integrity and hold to what he knows to be true. The "Mrs. Gummidge" of the world may try to convince him that although everybody else may be "lone and lorn" they are the most "lone and lorn" of all people on the face of the earth, but he steadfastly knows that man was never alone nor forlorn, because he was never separated from the Father, and is consequently the continual object of that Father's love and care.

To rid oneself of self-pity through an understanding of his real blessedness and well-being as a son of God, is to be freed from one of the most subtle forms of self-love. Self-love is always eased by talking about itself and its woes, and it instinctively reaches out for that commiseration which, if supplied to it, is merely a mental narcotic which serves to hold it still more closely in the mesmerism of the belief of life in matter. There is little doubt that the carnal mind seeks by every false suggestion and argument to keep the individual in this quagmire of false belief, and thus to justify self-pity. Once one perceives the reality of his true being as a son of God, however, he knows that because God has equipped man with all that he could ever need or desire, every need of man is now supplied. One has only to realize this fact in order to begin to enter into his inheritance of divine well-being. Until the individual gains this glimpse of spiritual reality through the study of Christian Science, however, he is utterly unaware that in indulging in self-pity he is exalting evil and denying the omnipotence of God. Christian Science comes to sift the chaff from the wheat with regard to every mental process. It reveals wherein one has unwittingly submitted to the false claims and arguments of evil, and enables him to place himself unequivocally on the side of righteousness. Thus he enters into his birthright as a son of God, and as day by day he understands more fully his relationship to the Father all opportunity for self-pity vanishes.

On page 387 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the sup-

porting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering." The truth of this statement cannot be denied. That God, Principle, Infinite Love, is man's sure support, protection, and defense here and now has been proved beyond any peradventure of doubt, and is being proved today by means of Christian Science the world over. That is why an understanding of Christian Science absolutely excludes self-pity.

In his eye. His step quickened and as he went about he began to hum an old tune under his breath. I knew then that I had him! He had taken fire. I could see that his eye was already selecting the stones that should "go down," the fine square stones to make the corners or cap the wall, and measuring with a true eye the number of little stones for the fillers. In no time at all he had agreed to do my work; indeed, would have felt aggrieved if I had not employed him.

I enjoyed the building of the wall, I think, as much as he did, and helped him what I could by rolling the larger

## Yet on a Future Day

To your judgments give ye not the reins  
With too much eagerness, like him who e'er  
The corn be ripe, is fain to count the grains  
For I have seen the briar through the winter snows  
Look sharp and stiff—yet on a future day  
High on its summit bear the tender rose.  
—Dante, "Paradiso" (Carey's translation).

walk about the old town, to glance through a gap between the houses—down some alley or backway, or under the entrance of an inn-yard—and catch a glimpse of green hillside a mile away under a great vista of sky telling of far horizons. You look up; as likely as not a rook is sailing overhead. You listen; and if the street chances to be quiet you may hear a lark singing. From a street in my own native town I have watched a hawk poised high in air; one spring day I heard, and looking up caught sight of, a passing cuckoo. Many birds are near at hand. Thrushes and blackbirds are melodious in the back gardens, swal-

the theatres, of which there are many in Paris. In throwing on paper a rapid coup d'oeil, of what I see of a city, so well known in England, I shall be able to delineate my own ideas and feelings, perhaps more than the objects themselves; and be it remembered I profess to dedicate this careless itinerary to trifles much more than to objects that are of real consequence. From the tower of the cathedral, the view of Paris is complete. It is a vast city, even to the eyes that have seen London from St. Paul's; being circular, gives an advantage to Paris; but a much greater is the atmosphere. It is now so clear, that one would suppose it the height of summer: the clouds of coal-smoke that envelop London, always prevent a distinct view of that capital, but I take it to be one third at least larger than Paris. The buildings of the parliament-house are disfigured by a gilt and tawdry gate, and a French roof. The hotel des Monroies is a fine building; and the facade of the Louvre is one of the most elegant in the world, because they have (to the eye) no roofs; in proportion as a roof is seen a building suffers. I do not recollect one edifice of distinguished beauty (unless with domes) in which the roof is not so flat as to be hidden, or nearly so. What eyes then must the French architects have had, to have loaded so many buildings with coverings of a height destructive of all beauty? Put such a roof as we see on the parliament-house or on the Tuilleries, upon the facade of the Louvre, and where would the beauty be?—At night to the opera, which I thought a good theatre, till they told me it was built in six weeks; and then it became good for nothing in my eyes, for I suppose it will be tumbling down in six years. Durability is one of the essentials of building; what pleasure would a beautiful front of painted pasteboard give? The Alceste of Gluck was performed; that part by Mademoiselle St. Hubert, their first singer, an excellent actress. As to scenes, dresses, decorations, dancing &c. this theatre beats the Haymarket to nothing.—Arthur Young's "Travels in France," edited by Miss Betham-Edwards.

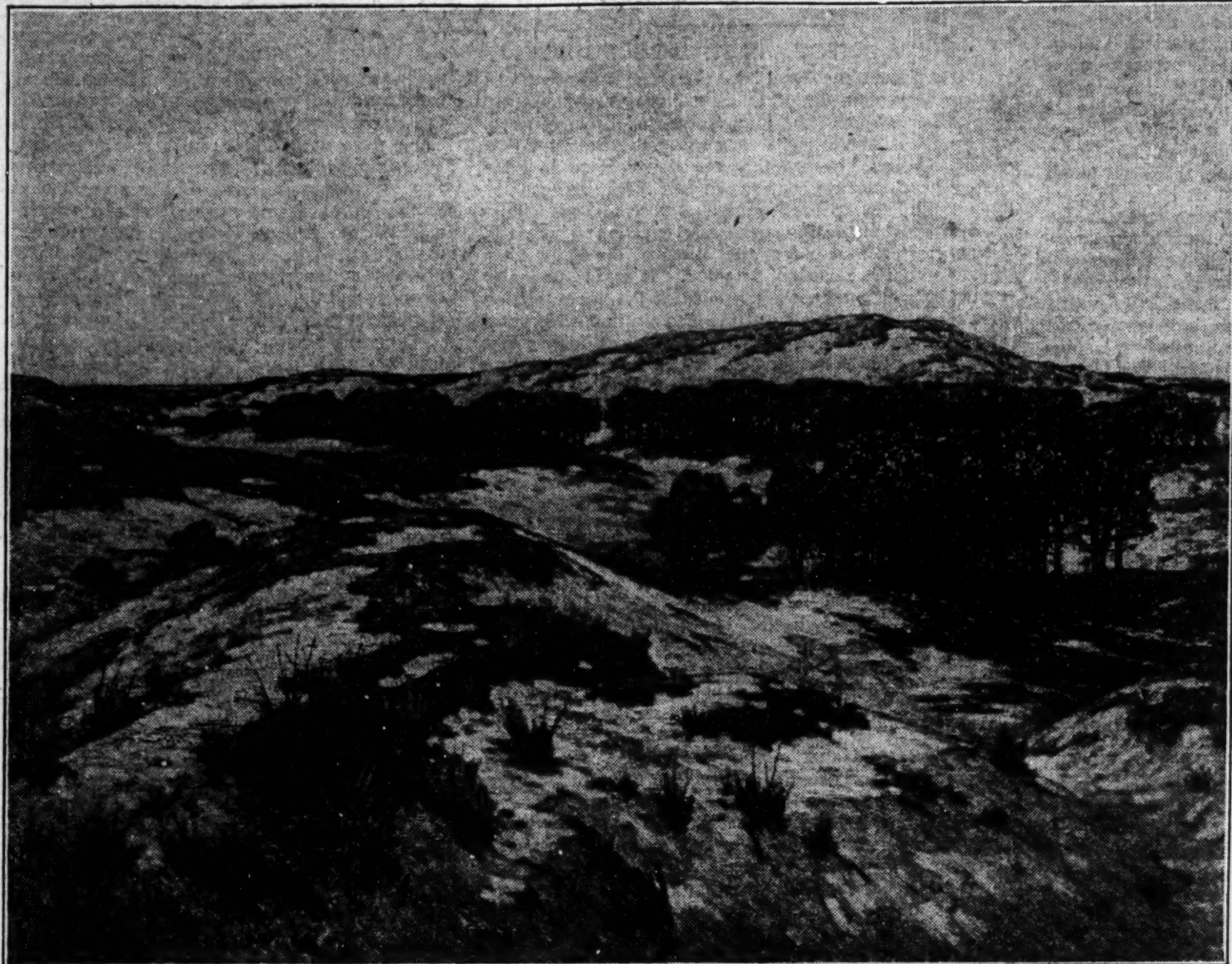
## A Clear and Pearly Softness

The mist still hovers round the distant hills;  
But the blue sky above us has a clear  
And pearly softness; not a white speck lies  
Upon its breast; it is a crystal dome.  
There is a quiet charm about this morn. . . .

—Anonymous.

## Our Times and Lands

I say we had best look our times and lands searching in the face.—Walt Whitman.



"The Dunes," from the painting by Roy Brown

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

## A Servant of Stones

Of well-flavored men, I know none better than those who live close to the soil or work in common things. Men are like roses and lilacs, which, too carefully cultivated to please the eye, lose something of their native fragrance. One of the best-flavored men I know is my friend, the old stone mason.

To-day I rode over with the old stone mason to select some wide stones for steps in my new building. The old man loves stones. . . . He knows all the various kinds, shapes, sizes, and where they will go best in a wall. He can tell at a glance where to strike a stone to make it fit a particular place, and out of a great pile he can select with a shrewd eye the stone for the exact opening he has to fill. He will run his stubby rough hand over a stone and remark:

"Fine face that. Ye don't see many such stones these days," as though he were speaking of the countenance of a friend.

I veritably believe there are stones that smile at him, stones that frown at him, stones that appear good or ill-humored to him as he bends his stocky strong body to lift or lay them. He is a slow man, a slow, steady, geologic man, as befits one who works with the elemental staff of nature. His arms are short and his hands powerful. He has been a servant of stones in this neighbourhood alone for upward of fifty years.

He loves stone and can no more resist a good stone than I a good book. When going about the country, if he sees comely stones in a wayside pile, or in a fine-feathered old fence he will have them, whether or no, and dickers for them with all the eagerness, sly pride, and half-concealed cunning with which a lover of old prints chaffers for a Seymour Haden in a second-hand book shop. And when he has bought them he takes the first idle day he has, and with his team of old horses goes into the hills, or wherever it may be, and brings them down. He has them piled about his barn and even in his yard, as another man might have flower beds. And he can tell you, as he told me to-day, just where a stone of such a size and such a face can be found, though it be at the bottom of a pile. No book lover with a feeling sense for the place in his cases where each of his books may be found has a sharper instinct than he. In his pocket he carries a lump of red chalk, and when we had made our selections he marked each stone with a broad red cross.

I think it good fortune that I secured the old stone mason to do my work, and take to myself some credit for skill in enticing him. . . .

So I had the stone hauled onto the ground, the best old field stone I could find, and I had a clean, straight foundation dug, and when all was ready I brought the old man over to look at it. I said I wanted his advice. No sooner did his glance light upon the stone, no sooner did he see the open and ready earth than a new light came

stones close-down to the edge of the wall. As the old man works he talks. If any one cares to listen, or if one does not care to listen he is well content to remain silent among his stones. But I enjoyed listening, for nothing in this world is so fascinating to me as the story of how a man has come to be what he is. When we think of it there are no abstract adventures in this world, but only your adventure and my adventure, and it is only as we come to know a man that we can see how wonderful his life has been.

He told me all about the great walls and the little walls—miles and miles of them—he has built in the course of fifty years. He told of crude boyhood walls when he was a worker for wages only, he told of proud manhood walls when he took contracts for foundations, retaining walls, and even for whole buildings, such as churches, where the work was mostly of stone; he told me of thrilling gains and profits, and of depressing losses; and he told me of his calm later work, again on wages, for which he is chosen as a master of his craft. A whole long lifetime of it—and the last years the best of all!

As we drove up yesterday to select the steps from his piles of old field stones, riding behind his great, slow, hairy-hoofed horse, in the battered and ancient wagon, he pointed with his stubby whip to this or that foundation, the work of his hands. "Fine job, that," said he, and I looked for the first time in my life at the beautiful stonework beneath the familiar home of a friend. I had seen the house a thousand times, and knew well the people in it, but my unobtrusive eye had never before rested consciously upon that bit of basement wall. How we go through life, losing most of the beauties of it from sheer inability to see! But the old man, as he drives about, rarely sees houses at all, especially wooden houses, and for all modern stucco and cement work he entertains a kind of lofty contempt. Sham work of a hasty and unskilled hand! He never, I think, put in a shovelful of cement except in the place where it belongs, as a mortar for good walls, and never will do so as long as he lives. So long as he lives the standards of high art will never be debased!—"Great Possessions," David Grayson.

## Rose Pogonias

A saturated meadow.  
Sun-shaped and jewel-small,  
A clasp scarcely wider  
Than the trees around were tall;  
Where winds were quite excluded,  
And the air was stifling sweet  
With the breath of many flowers,—  
A temple of the heat.

There we bowed us in the burning,  
As the sun's right worship is.  
To pick where none could miss them  
A thousand orchises;  
For though the grass was scattered,  
Yet every second spear  
Seemed tipped with wings of color,  
That tinged the atmosphere. . . .  
—Robert Frost.

## And So After Many Years

. . . In the rush of water across the spits and the bars, the sands are caught up very much as light snow by winter winds, are hurried seaward, and dung in long beds and banks on the beaches. Layer upon layer they are heaped on the shore, above the tide line, over the shells, over the kelp, over the vanishing wrecks of ships.

In a few days perhaps these tons and tons of newly-arrived sands have dried out in the sun, and when the cool sea breezes blow inland to take the place of the vacuum left by the rising heated air of the coast, the sands begin to move. Backward from the sea they drive and drift; but they do not go far before meeting with obstructions. It may be only a piece of timber or a clump of bushes; but in either case when once a pause is made, once an obstacle bars the way, the sand bank begins to grow like the snow bank. The sand drifts up and over, dropping at the back, so that there is continual accumulation in the rear; while grasses seem to spring up and pin down what is already gathered. And so perhaps, after many years, there is a row of sand hills or dunes stretching along the beach, thinly covered with a long, wiry grass that holds them in shape like a net. —"The Old Sea," John C. Van Dyke.

## The English Country Town

Until the present time the country town has been as strikingly characteristic of the country as the villages and farms and fields: as stimulating to the fancy, as suggestive of the sturdy rural life of England, as inseparable from England's romantic history. Veritable town, it has had nothing of London about it, but has been the town of the countryside of which it was the centre. Accordingly, every town has its own character, invariably English, but always distinctive. Stretched out, as a rule, along some main road, but thickening round the marketplace, for generations its interests were parochial, local. Its prosperity hung on the seasons; foreign wars concerned it less than the disputes at the vestry, or than the election, or the fair; the corn crop, or the hops or fruit, mattered to it more than the price of Consols; and somehow, while the restricted but sufficient and simple life of the inhabitants impressed itself unconsciously upon the streets, the townsman as he traversed them breathed its influence unawares, and to this day one feels it. The customary High Street, glistening with reflected sunshine, has a charm beyond that which it derives constantly from the surrounding hills and valleys, and dependent upon the fresh amplitude of air that enwraps the town so lovingly.

That the nearness of the open country contributes its effect of course is true. Very pleasant it is, as you

lows build under the eaves, now and again a wagtail comes down into the roadway. The summer evenings are vocal with the screaming of swifts; in the summer mornings, if you are up early enough, you may see rooks coolly walking in the streets as though they owned them. Pleasant odors come too. There are hours in June when the town is fragrant with the scent of new hay, though you do not see the meadows where it is making. The passing manure-wagon is at worst only half disagreeable, because, after all, it makes you think of farms, and another day the same wagon may bring in for atonement the scent of hops, or of the newly opened heap of mangold. The occasional odor of weeds burning is far from offensive in the street. . . . But, besides these chance reminders of rusticity, there is always the sky, there are always the clouds, and the sense of breathing-room above and around the country town. As you perceive, the shops and dwelling-houses are but a thin screen, a filmy and often beautiful scene-painting, hiding the open country but not shutting it out. Rather they frame the sky, and set the imagination dreaming of the fields over which it broods. . . . From out there behind the houses and across the valleys comes fancy of coppices full of primroses, hangers fringed with catkins, woodland hollows still open to the April sky, but soon to be curtailed in with young leaves. There were never lovelier hedgerows, deeper meadows, more ample downs, or farms more peaceful, than one is tempted to imagine from the High Street of a country town. —"Lucy Bettesworth," by George Bourne.

## Arthur Young in Paris

1787  
The 9th, 10th, and 11th. (October)  
Return by Beauvais and Pontoise, and enter Paris for the fourth time, confirmed in the idea that the roads immediately leading to that capital are deserts, comparatively speaking, with those of London. By what means can the connection be carried on with the country? The French must be the most stationary people upon earth, when in a place they must rest without a thought of going to another. Or the English must be the most restless; and find more pleasure in moving from one place to another, than in resting to enjoy life in either. If the French nobility went to their country seats only when exiled there by the court, the roads could not be more solitary—twenty-five miles.  
The 12th. My intention was to take lodgings; but on arriving at the hotel de la Rochefoucauld, I found that my hospitable duchess was the same person at the capital as in the country; she had ordered an apartment to be ready for me. It grows so late in the season, that I shall make no other stay in this capital than what will be necessary for viewing public buildings. This will unite well enough with delivering some letters I brought, and it will leave me the evenings for

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Battle for the Crown of the Causeway

WE HAVE, according to the reports of a recent speech of Mr. Lloyd George's, his word for it that there are plenty of statesmen in the world, and that the lack of a politician is a great deal in a name. Most people would have thought that the politicians had made a considerable mess of the Irish question, and that it would require a statesman to straighten it out. If, however, Mr. Lloyd George would like to change the name, there can be no reasonable objection to allowing him to claim to be a politician rather than a statesman. At the same time he appears, at the moment, to be acting in a distinctly statesmanlike way, and with very little of the politician's animus. The simple fact which this paper has hammered in, in season and out of season, for the last thirteen years, that is to say ever since it existed, that the Irish question is a quarrel between the North and the South, is at last beginning to dawn on the politicians, or as Mr. Lloyd George would have it, the statesmen. Within the last few months we have had protests on this point, from Sinn Feiners who have never seen Ireland. Today, perhaps, with the British Prime Minister preparing to cut the Gordian knot, in the event of the North or the South proving obdurate to a national settlement, it may begin to dawn upon these people, who have lived on the party catch-words of past generations, that the situation is exactly as it has always been represented in these columns.

The situation today is, indeed, most interesting, and really contains the seeds of an ultimate settlement. Of course, it makes good headlines to say that, "Downing Street is in Blank Despair." But that, of course, does not happen to be the case at all. Unlike the "politicians," Mr. Lloyd George is never quite himself until the newspapers have discovered a terrible crisis by which he is appalled. Then, he has the habit of showing what he can do. Whether he can master the present situation immediately, without a general election, or some such drastic step, remains to be seen. But not even the monkey-wrench which Sir James Craig, supported by the Unionist "die-hards," is reported to be poisoning in front of the machinery, is likely to intimidate the Prime Minister.

What has happened in the conferences has been kept extraordinarily secret. In spite of the columns of club gossip poured out in the press, even those who are commonly nearest to Mr. Lloyd George politically know very little of what is actually occurring. One thing is certain, that, as has always been maintained in these columns, Sinn Fein has made use of the Irish Republic for a deal with Mr. Lloyd George on the question of Irish unity. In other words, Mr. Griffiths has said to the Prime Minister, "We will drop the question of the Irish Republic if you will induce Ulster to surrender her standing as a nation in a nation. That has been the problem before the Prime Minister. And the Prime Minister, through the machinery of the act he earlier passed, has in his hands the opportunity for bringing about such an arrangement if the consent of North-Eastern Ulster can first be won. But North-Eastern Ulster, as those who understand the Irish question have always known, is about the toughest political entity in the world. That genial and brilliant Irish Unionist, Sir Samiel Ferguson, was wont to convulse the bar mess of the North-East Circuit, by reciting after dinner his famous ballad of the "Loyal Orangeman," a ballad in which the stiffneckedness of the lodges was set forth in the well-known lines:—

A never did insist upon  
Nor ask condition beyond the one—  
The crown of the causeway on road and street.

To the South, the North has always been the "black" North, but it seems to have taken quite a long time to convince the statesman, or should it be the politicians, that the Irish quarrel lay between the Giants' Causeway and Cape Clear, and not in Westminster at all.

What Mr. Lloyd George proposes today is to make use of a certain clause in the Government of Ireland act to create a national parliament in Dublin, whilst giving certain portions of Ulster provincial government of the broadest description. The plan would make of Ireland a sort of miniature Australia, Canada, or South Africa, and in accomplishing this, on certain terms; which have of course not been made public, he has the support of the Sinn Feiners. Earlier in his efforts to solve the Irish question, the obstruction came from the Sinn Feiners themselves, but now it comes from the North, for the North is by no means willing to surrender any of the powers which Mr. Lloyd George himself has bestowed upon it, and indeed the new plan will necessitate a modification of the intention of the act, inasmuch as the British Cabinet now puts a certain pressure on the North, which it announces in advance it will in no case strengthen into coercion, to anticipate the ultimately inevitable and to coalesce with Sinn Fein in setting up a national parliament. In other words, what was to have been left to the North and South to arrange between themselves, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is now willing to attempt to arrange if Barkis is willin'. Unfortunately, in this case, there are two Barkises.

But though Mr. Lloyd George is determined not to coerce the North, he is equally determined not to coerce the South, if the North should block the way to a reasonable settlement. The Irish question has presented many amazing facts in its time, but none, surely, since Mr. Churchill tried to send the fleet to Belfast, so curious as the possibility of a British Prime Minister finding himself unable to support the North on the ground that they are unreasonable in opposing a settlement which the South is ready to accept. What would happen in such an event it is not difficult to foresee. There would be a general election in Great Britain in which the Prime Minister would appeal to the country to pronounce judgment on the case. The suggestion that he would wash

his hands of the whole business, and leave it to the "die-hards" is, of course, inconceivable. The "die-hards" could not form a government, or, having formed one, remain in office for half an hour without his support. Therefore, though Mr. Lloyd George might advise the King to send for Mr. Gretton, or whoever the leader of the "die-hards" may be, the whole matter would resolve itself into a general election, and in the event of a general election there can hardly be any question as to the pronouncement of the country. That is why the present situation, in spite of all the headlines, has the seeds of a settlement within it.

### New Jersey Again Under Fire

NEW JERSEY may well heed the exhortation that was sent to her voters the other night from Washington by one of her senators, the Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. He surely is in the right concerning the State's liquor policy. When he says that the liquor issue in New Jersey has become a contest between those who seek to uphold the federal Constitution and those who are willing to overthrow it, he states the case exactly. There will be no greater issue before the voters of the State when they go to the polls on Tuesday. It is inconceivable that they will indorse the purposes of the liquor faction and align themselves against the Constitution. No voter should allow himself to be deceived into thinking that he may register a preference for fewer restrictions on liquor and yet stand by the law of the land. If the law itself did not forbid such a compromise, it should be precluded by the methods of the liquor contingent in their effort to get around the law. As Senator Frelinghuysen declares, there is no middle course. The declared and accepted policy of the United States is against all use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and the voters of New Jersey could not revolt against this policy now without turning their State over to the outlaws.

Thus the issue is really one of law and order against lawlessness, rather than merely one of more or less liquor. That is why Senator Frelinghuysen felt justified, and was justified, in calling upon even those voters who have disapproved of the Prohibition Amendment to throw their influence against, not for, the liquor element in the coming contest. Majority sentiment in the country, and in New Jersey itself, has accepted the Prohibition policy as a great moral advance, a bulwark of safety for the home, the school, the church, the government, and all that makes for the well-being and enlightenment of the people. A vote that challenges these forces will find no compensation in any supposed benefits that the liquor forces can offer.

This is not the first time that New Jersey has been called upon to do battle with the brewers and distillers and their sympathizers. From the earliest period of the establishment of prohibition, this State has been seized upon as a special field of conflict. It has been made to appear as if harboring a special antipathy to the dry laws, and as if eager to give itself into the hands of the forces of free liquor at every favorable opportunity. But New Jersey has never really sanctioned any of these assumptions. When national prohibition was hanging in the balance, and the liquor men spread reports that the State would secede if the policy should ever become effective, New Jersey voted an extension of its dry territory under the local option law. When the liquor element set up the state law as authorization for selling liquor in New Jersey in defiance of the federal prohibition law, New Jersey courts set the contention aside, and said the federal law must prevail. When the liquor element represented the Governor of New Jersey to be in favor of their methods, and boasted that they would perpetuate beer in New Jersey under their 3.50 per cent beer bill, the New Jersey Legislature repealed the measure and the wet Governor indorsed the repeal. When the liquor element induced the Governor to veto a state prohibition enforcement act, the New Jersey Legislature passed the act over the Governor's veto.

Thus New Jersey has rallied to the defense of the prohibition policy again and again, virtually repudiating its early refusal to make a formal ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Whenever the State has been directly challenged to take a stand on the issue, it has declared for the measures and the men who represent law and order. It has nothing to gain by going back on this fine record now.

### Hindering South American Trade

ONE of the fundamentals of trading, of the exchange of one commodity for another, and of barter and sale, is that the person or nation seeking to establish and promote such exchange must be prepared to conduct it on the terms, and essentially in the manner dictated, by those whose patronage is sought. The pioneer traders, the pathfinders who have preceded civilization and progress in the conquest of new worlds everywhere, learned this lesson hundreds, if not thousands of years ago, even if they did not instinctively recognize an altogether patent fact. Surely the people of the United States should not need to be apprised of so simple a rule of commerce.

Today, in the determined search for new outlets for the products of the mills, factories, and farms of the United States, some disappointment is expressed because of the slow progress made in establishing satisfactory trade relations with the peoples and countries of South America and Central America. There seems to be no doubt as to the opportunities for greater trade, or as to the need of the peoples concerned for just those commodities which are offered. For some reason, however, while there is a measure of increase in the volume of trade, there has not been that development which the opportunity promises and which those who should profit mutually reasonably wish. It has been repeatedly charged, only to be as often denied, that failure of development is due, at least in large part, to the refusal or inability of the sellers to meet the terms and conditions insisted upon by those who claim to desire to buy. Instead of an effort to recognize and meet these terms, the determination too frequently seems to be to refuse further interchanges until the prospective customers are prepared to adapt their methods to those insisted upon by the traders who are vainly seeking their patronage. While the analogy be-

tween the South American buyers and the customers of the pioneer traders of the north may not be a true analogy, the comparison holds good as a fundamental of trade. The rather simple lesson was exemplified with convincing force in the years of development of the vast farming sections of the middle west in the United States. There the need was for farm machinery, plows, reapers, threshers and wagons. Those who desired to buy, and who must buy if they were to have any part in the development of the land, had no money. They could not promise to pay in sixty days, or ninety days. Many of them could not reasonably pledge themselves to pay even at the end of a year. The outcome was that a vast credit system was established, under which the manufacturers sold on long-time promises to pay, often without adequate security, and sometimes with no security at all. It is not claimed that the transactions were always profitable to the sellers. They were not. Many embarrassing situations arose. There were failures by some of the weaker concerns, and frequent reorganizations. But as a result of this system thousands of farms were developed which otherwise would have been prairie land today, and out of it, to compensate for the earlier disasters, there have been built up rich and permanent manufacturing industries, the stronger and the more prosperous because they have been stabilized by the helpful processes of cooperation.

There is pioneer work to be done in establishing the trade between the farms and factories of the United States and the peoples of the south on a mutually profitable basis. The need is not being met, evidently because those who have sought to gain a quick and possibly selfish advantage in commerce with that part of the world have not been prepared, or have not been willing, to assume the inevitable risks, or have been too shortsighted to see that terms and methods must be adapted, not to their own preconceived notions, but to the needs, or notions, of those with whom they seek to deal.

### Sir John Monash and Cheap Fuel

THE plan, at present being evolved by Sir John Monash, for supplying the State of Victoria with cheap electric fuel, from the vast brown coal beds in Morwell, is one which will undoubtedly command the attention of the world of industry far beyond the borders of Australia. Sir John Monash, whose military genius during the war carried him to the command of the whole Australian army in France, is one of the foremost engineers in the country. He is, therefore, not in the least likely to indulge in extravagant forecasts as to the beneficial results of any project he may set his hand to. This reminder is necessary because, at a first glance, Sir John's recent statement of what he expects to achieve at Morwell does not appear, to say the least, to err on the side of moderation. Electrical power, in any quantity, selling in Melbourne at less than a halfpenny a unit and the price of coal cut in half throughout the State seems a prospect too bright to be readily realized.

When any examination of the project comes to be made, however, it is at once seen that Sir John has possibly even understated his case. Amongst other favorable circumstances the supply of brown coal at Morwell would appear to be practically unlimited, and procurable at a minimum cost. Large shovels, such as those that were used in digging the Panama Canal, can, it is estimated, raise 1000 tons of brown coal a day, and can be worked by three men.

The details of the project are, it is true, such as only the expert can understand, but the broad facts, which can be appreciated by the layman, are sufficient to show the importance of the scheme. Thus, the long distance, high tension transmission line running from the neighborhood of Morwell to Melbourne, a distance of 112 miles, will carry 80,000 horsepower or 62,500 kilowatts. The current will be generated at 11,000 volts, but transformers will raise it up to 130,000 volts. At this high pressure it will go through to Melbourne, where it will be "stepped down" again so as to render it available for power purposes. The conductors will be carried on 643 galvanized steel towers, 70 feet high, and placed at from 500 to 1000 feet apart, the main transmission cables, even at the point of their greatest sag, never being less than twenty-three feet from the ground.

As to the probable effect of the scheme, once it is working, upon the price of coal, the reduction promised by Sir John Monash will be brought about in two ways, through the supply of cheap electricity, both for heating and for power, and through the availability of any quantity of cheap brown coal. By a process of briquetting it is now possible to eliminate the large amount of water which is always carried in brown coal, thus greatly increasing its heating value in proportion to its weight.

The whole scheme is, of course, but another instance of the policy of "state ownership of essentials" so characteristic of the Australian Commonwealth. It is a policy which finds many critics, both in the Commonwealth and outside of it, but there are no indications as yet that it is losing in favor. The State, moreover, is, apparently, still able to have its way against any vested interests attempting to oppose it.

### Art Prices

IT CANNOT be too often insisted upon that art prices have little to do with the artistic value of a work of art. But the public learns slowly, and whenever newspapers print a sensational story about the high price of a work of art, the public accepts the news, and gasps at the enormous sums that dealers and artists sometimes obtain. It is these sensational stories that crowd the profession of art, and ambitious students should understand that they are exceptional, and that the enormous majority of painters have just as much difficulty in making a living as the workers in other professions.

These remarks are occasioned by the disagreement between Lord Leverhulme and Sir William Orpen about the price of a portrait. As the dispute has been reported at great length in the English papers, and as it has aroused a vast amount of comment, it may be of interest to summarize the cause of the trouble.

Lord Leverhulme is a merchant prince, and, as he has made his fortune buying in the cheapest market, it

is but natural that he should introduce his shrewd business ways into the field of art. He is evidently a patron hard to please, as those who recall his dispute with Mr. Augustus John, about the portrait that artist painted for him, will understand.

It seems that Lord Leverhulme desired another portrait of himself to be hung in the Town Hall of Bolton. Lord Leverhulme consulted an expert, Sir David Murray, R. A. Sir David recommended Sir William Orpen, whereupon Lord Leverhulme wrote to Sir William and asked if he would undertake the commission, and if so what his price would be. Sir William Orpen replied: "My prices are as follows: Head and shoulders £1000. Half or three-quarter length £1500. Full length £2000." So far so good. Lord Leverhulme selected the full length. Patron and artist met, and in the course of conversation Sir William Orpen suggested that a three-quarter length would make a better picture than a full length, so the portrait was painted three-quarter length, sitting. When the time came to pay the bill, Lord Leverhulme offered a check for a three-quarter, not a full length. The artist complained, suggesting that the three-quarter length sitting took just as much paint, varnish, time, and artistic effort as the full length. The affair will, of course, be settled amicably, as Sir David Murray has been appointed arbitrator, and Sir William Orpen states that he will accept any sum that the arbitrator decides upon.

The point to be made is this—Sir William Orpen happens to be, at this moment, on the crest of the wave in the English painting world, and those who think that if they settle in London, and open a studio, they may one day receive such prices as Sir William Orpen obtains, are vastly mistaken. Two thousand pounds for a portrait is an enormous sum, for a few weeks' work, and far, far in excess of anything that Sir Joshua Reynolds or Gainsborough ever obtained from their sitters. Sir William Orpen is a very fine painter; but he is the fashion. He obtains these high prices, not so much for the quality of his work, as because he is the vogue of the day, and many wealthy people will pay almost anything to be painted by the artist of the moment. It may be argued that Sir William Orpen has become the vogue because of his fine painting. That may be, but students are advised to fix their minds on the average, not on the exceptional.

### Editorial Notes

INTERNATIONAL exposition is no term to conjure with in northern latitudes. It is, too familiar. But an international exposition below the Equator is a different matter. It hints at novelty. It may have something really novel to offer, especially when it has all of the vast domain of Brazil to draw from and the city of Rio de Janeiro for a setting. Anyway, there is reason enough why the United States should show some interest in this exposition with which Brazil intends to mark her centenary year, 1922. And the millions of people north of the Equator who know little or nothing about Brazil, except that, as Charlie's Aunt used to inform them, it is the "place where the nuts come from," may find the exposition an excellent excuse for first-hand study and observation.

IN a peaceful world the game of chess goes placidly on with its feudal array of belligerent grandees. Probably the modern chess player's imagination harbors little of the poetry of his miniature pageant and sees rather a cubist world of gambits, mates, and diagonal moves in a field of international tournaments. Indeed, except for Lewis Carroll's whimsical incursion into chess, the imaginative literature associated with the game might have fallen into oblivion but for the arrival of a new edition of Vida's Latin poem "Scacchia Ludus," in which this bishop of the Renaissance, who was an authority on the game early in the sixteenth century, tells a story of wars and bloodshed as Mercury and Apollo wield the armies with unhesitant rapidity before the assembled gods. Has chess become entirely divorced from poetical treatment, or will some modern bard presently break into song over the exploits of a youthful Siegfried of the chess-board, routing the hosts of the enemy in a score of pitched battles at one and the same time?

MR. E. V. LUCAS, art critic, traveler, and contributor to Punch, has seen the Taj Mahal, India, and the Woolworth Tower, New York, and declares that the latter will prove to be the city's true fame. What he means by that statement is that the architects of these mammoth structures have begun to impose beauty upon them. It has, however, for some time been apparent that the slur which the early builders placed upon skyscrapers, investing them with a kind of brutal tyranny and ugliness, has begun to disappear. The change came, of course, with the adaptation of the tower form to this kind of architecture, and the breaking of the lines of the upper surfaces for the purposes of decorative treatment. Summed up, the effect is admirably put in Mr. Lucas's words, "The skyscraper does not scrape the sky; it salutes it with a beau geste." That is the dominant note of Giotto's Tower at Florence, and of the spires of the great cathedrals. They do not scrape the sky, but pierce it.

"HAIL, many-colored Orb!" No one has thought of beginning an ode to the moon in this way, but there it is, ready for the aspiring poet. Besides the usual silver and gold and all the varying shades of yellow from primrose to orange, the moon in Piccadilly on October 16 was a russet brown with a tinge of red. Green is also a moon shade, and then there is the blue moon of nursery days, and of actuality, for a blue moon is now a well authenticated, though rare, phenomenon. It was observed in December, 1883, and again in 1916.

ONCE again, happily, the Strangers' Gallery of the British House of Commons is open to the public. It was closed when the Sinn Fein alarm became most acute in London. Nothing has happened, however, and once more the privilege enables John Citizen to hear his political favorite among the stars, or his own private member. The House of Commons, which after all should represent the people, seems all the better, and the lionel, for a freely used Strangers' Gallery.